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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 14, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
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MERCANTILE.				
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G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
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SUGAR.				
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Ewa	3,000,000	20	27 1/2	27 3/4
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Honolulu	1,750,000	100		
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Haw. Agricultural Co.	2,812,750	100		
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Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,000,000	20	80 1/2	81
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Honolulu	750,000	100		
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Honolulu	2,000,000	100		
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Kahuku	500,000	20	24 1/2	25
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Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd.	250,000	20	24 1/2	25
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Kalahele	1,000,000	50	15	16
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TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE SIGNED BY SCORES AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

COLORED LABOR.

Great Temperance Orator at His Best.

PATHOS AND HUMOR DIVIDE HIS TALK

Francis Murphy Finds Sympa- thetic Audience Last Night.

GOSPEL temperance reaped another big harvest last night. While the big pipe organ pealed forth the strains of "I Am Coming, Lord," to the accompaniment of a hundred voices, streams of people flowed down the aisles toward the little tables where were the pledges and pencils; there were among them trim soldiers in close fitting jackets of government blue, brass buttons a-glitter, and with heads carried proudly on straight military shoulders—rough, unkempt men with unshaven chins bowed low on bosoms of coarse shirts, carelessly dressed young fellows with hats in hand, looking as if they had just stepped in, carrying wet umbrellas under their arms, and with trousers turned up from mud-spattered shoes—old men, young men, boys yet in their teens and all kinds of men, each one eager to sign a name to the pledge while yet the courage lasted.

There were many affecting little scenes; mothers weeping softly beside big stalwart sons, father and sisters gathered around some reclaimed prodigal, and sometimes a lonely one who came from a quiet corner with a lump in his throat, signed his name and crept back out of the crowd until sought out and congratulated by soft-hearted strangers.

Francis Murphy was everywhere, shaking hands and giving his blessing. At the back in one of the aisles two boys hesitated. "I'll sign if you will," said one; "you know we don't haf to stand for any of that religious business; come on, let's put our fists to the pledge."

The other hung back. "Not tonight, kid," said he; "we can tomorrow night; let's wait."

"No, you won't do anything of the kind," said a big, good-natured voice behind them; "you'll come right along now, fellows," and Francis Murphy took them both by the hand and marched them up to the front.

Mr. Murphy's sermon followed on particular line of thought or logic. It was characteristically abrupt, but with that particular magnetism of warmth and sincerity which is entirely his own he appealed to his audience and moved them to laughter or tears as he changed from wit to pathos. He took for his text the story of the prodigal son and his lecture was as follows:

"I am going to read to you about a beautiful picture that is hung in the gallery of pretty nearly every human life. It is the picture of the prodigal son. It is, oh, such a pitiable tale of the sweetness of home and the bitterness of things when it all goes wrong with the home. God help us all to keep our homes filled with the spirit of love and confidence. A certain man in the Bible had two sons. Oh! I could talk of these two sons all night! how to love them and to guard them, the sons, fathers, think of them—the girls, somehow, are all right—and the younger of them said to his father, 'Give unto me my portion of thy goods that belongs to me.' Ah! my friends, can't you just see that headstrong boy? He got mad—mad with his poor old dad, and he was going away. He wanted all that was coming to him—all the youngest boys of the family get everything they want—they get two pieces of pie, and everything else that the older ones don't get.



Some of Francis Murphy's Gestures.

ELEU TAKES TOW FROM FEARLESS

Territory's Tug Gets News of Approach of A. M. Baxter First

An exciting race between the two tugs, the Fearless and the Eleu, took place yesterday afternoon when the American schooner A. M. Baxter was reported, coming from Seattle.

It seems that the approach of the Baxter was reported to the Eleu long before the Fearless was notified.

Immediately upon hearing that the Baxter was coming the Eleu hurried out of the harbor and was well on her way to the schooner before the Fearless even knew that a vessel had been noticed. As the Eleu was to the bell buoy, way outside of the harbor, the Fearless got wind of what was up and hastened after the Eleu, attempting to overtake her before the schooner was reached.

The Baxter was off Diamond Head about this time and the race waxed very warm. Notwithstanding the fact that the Eleu had a great start of the Fearless, the modern tug speedily gained on the old one. But, although the Fearless gained rapidly, the start of the Eleu was too much for the Fearless and the Eleu got alongside of the schooner first and took a line from her and prepared to tow her to the harbor. When the Eleu took the schooner the line the Fearless was almost near enough to the vessel to have taken the line herself. The Territorial tug, however, got the better of the towboat of the private concern and took the Baxter triumphantly into the harbor.

"I will go home and I will go to father and say (you see, he had fixed up a little speech to say to his father, the poor child) 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and against thee, and I am no more worthy to be called thy son;—and that is what he did say—long way off, and that he came down to meet him and fell on his neck and wept. Oh! don't you see how the poor father felt? He fell on his neck and welcomed him, and bade the servants bring out the best robe for him, and he fed him and clothed him—and put shoes on his poor, big feet that had got all torn with stubbing against stones, and his father ordered them to bring forth the fatted calf for a feast, and then, oh! what rejoicing there was! How glad the poor little mother was—they don't say much about her, but we all know how she felt, poor, sweet-hearted soul, and how she had grieved for her son. Oh! then, how they rejoiced and began to be merry again. Oh! Father in Heaven we thank Thee for the great kindness and tenderness and love that is put into the hearts of fathers."

"My friends, I am glad to see so many of you out tonight in spite of the rain and inclement weather. I don't see what the rain means. I don't begin to rain until I came to town, and then it has poured over since. I think it is a divine endorsement of my temperance work, don't you? God is sending us pure water, lots of it; water, water, pure water, that's what we need more of. Here, brethren, what are you going for?

they had had him praying, and when they left he had cried and asked them to pray for him. When Mr. Cory had finished, Mr. Murphy arose.

"Now, wasn't that a nice speech?" said he. "Glory be to God! It was every word so, and let us all pray for strength for that poor man who has begun the brave struggle for the blue ribbon. God help and bless him! There are lots of men standing today just where he stood—tired and sick of drinking, wanting, oh, so much, to get away from it, and weary to death, but they just keep on because they have begun. Oh, Lord, give us the kindness and love, and great, splendid charity in our hearts that we may reach out a helping hand over the dark waters and rescue this struggling, sinking soul. Let us each one do that—help each other, and be kind and sympathetic and merciful. A little love will do so much, so much!"

"Why, it was easy to help that poor fellow today. He didn't want to see us at first, because he felt ashamed, but when he saw how earnest we were, and the love and kindness and charity in our hearts, why the poor fellow broke down and cried, and I cried, too; God be praised! Yes, I did. And that big fellow, why he just took his medicine like a good little boy, and behaved finely. He'll be a great man some day, straight and sober, and clothed in his right mind; yes, sir!"

"When I was a little coddler over in Ireland my mother used to give me medicine on general principles, periodically—maybe once a year, or something like that. I can remember how the dear soul used to do that?"

Conditions Very Favorable to Negro.

TWO ARGUMENTS IN THEIR FAVOR

Better Wages and Shorter Hours and Steady Work the Year Round.

Judge Robertson, editor of the Maui News, believes in negro labor for Hawaii. What Judge Robertson says on this subject has great weight, for he was born and grew up in the South and knows the negro with that intimate knowledge only gained by a childhood and young manhood among them.

"I believe the negro will be a success here," said the Judge last night. "He is the Japanese's superior at every point except the latter's ability to shirk. The negro is ambitious, American, and desirous of education from the white man's standpoint. In the South he is often a man of superior mind and morals. We must get a good class here and must avoid the cities."

"The dude, the crap-shooting and 'bad' negro must be avoided. That sort comes from the cities and is not found in the country. I think the negroes sought should be fully enlightened on the prospects here and should not be deceived in any way. We want them to come to stay and to be satisfied with their surroundings."

"Some of them may have an idea that they will be able to buy little homes here and to do farming in a small way. Of course we know there is no land here for them and that they must expect to make their living and their future as laborers on the plantations, in the fields and the mills. They must come to supplant the Japs and it is to take the place of the leaders of that race that the negro is needed."

"That the negro is fit for work here and that the climate will not weaken him is certain. It is never as hot here as in the cornfields of Tennessee or Georgia, the cotton fields of Mississippi or the cane-brake of Louisiana. They will adapt themselves to the work in a very short time. If the right kind of negroes are chosen they will do twice as much labor as Japs."

"But their life must be made agreeable. They must have houses that suit them and that know them. The Southern negro looks on his boss or luna as his friend. He looks to him for encouragement, for advice and help at every turn. Perhaps if a good negro manager for every 500 or 1,000 negroes could be brought here, it would be the very best thing possible. There are many reliable, honest, educated and intelligent negroes in the South who are accustomed to bossing big gangs of men and who are able to get more out of them than could a luna of any other race."

"Take the manner of the Belle Meade farm in Tennessee. He is a negro, old and worn now, but still in supreme control of everything on that finest of stock farms. He is in the saddle all day and he keeps the records of all the thoroughbreds whose excellence have made the name of the Belle Meade stud famous and wide. There are plenty of men like him. Men who have accumulated property but who could be induced to come here to live. Men who could bring with them the class of negroes that Hawaii wants. They have a remarkable influence over their race and are thoroughly familiar with the negroes in the country about them. If such bosses cannot be gotten then white men should know the negro."

"When the negro is brought here he must be treated properly. He must not stand what a Japanese will. I mean the matter of food, habitation and environment. He must have the same humanizing and civilizing influences that he will not be happy at home and without which he will not be happy. His children must have the best of schools and the church must be close by."

"The Southern negro is ambitious. He considers himself the equal of anyone, and kindness is the key to his heart and to his hands. If he is contented and well he will work to let us know of his capacity. The plantations will have to feed the negro. He must have bacon and bread and plenty of it. Fish and mol or rice will not sustain him. He is a hearty eater and with a full stomach he is very amenable. As to wages, I cannot say. Certainly bacon and bread for a negro and family would today cost more per month than the Japanese laborer earns. The negro must also have vegetables. I believe it would be better if the negroes did not have to work with the Japanese, as I fear the loafing habits of the Orientals might impress the sturdy Americans. They would get acquainted with the habit of shirking."

"The Japanese has no stamina. He lives up when he has the slightest ailment. Not so the negro. He has to be pretty sick before he quits work. The Japanese has no recuperative power. The negro has tremendous vitality. As long as he is well paid, well fed and has comfortable quarters, he is not going to lessen his income by taking vacations. The plantation should not try to fill all the places at once. I think they should get a small number of negroes and test them thoroughly before attempting to do away entirely with Japanese. Say 500 or so laborers to each plantation. Gradually the managers would learn their habits and send out the best localities in the South to seek from the immigration. The future would gradually be opened. The Japanese would gradually be ousted, would have to vie with the new laborer

(Continued on Page 5.)

(Continued on Page 4.)

Announcement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Robert Lewers, Chas. M. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, under the firm name of Lewers & Cooke, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business transferred to a corporation under the name of Lewers & Cooke, Limited.

All obligations of the firm are assumed by the corporation, and all amounts due the firm are made payable to the corporation.

Thanks are extended to those who have given patronage to the firm which is now dissolved, and a continuance is requested on behalf of the new corporation.

LEWERS & COOKE, Limited.—
Lewers & Cooke, Limited:—
President..... F. J. Lowrey
Vice President..... W. W. Harris
Secy. and Treas..... W. A. Hadden
Director..... C. H. Cooke
Director..... Robert Lewers
Director..... Chas. M. Cooke
Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

MAKING THE CITY CHARTER

The Republicans in Session Last Night.

MONEY TO PAY THE EXPENSES LACKING

Three Drafts Submitted Proposing Varied Governments For Honolulu.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THERE was a bare quorum present at last night's meeting of the Republican Charter Committee, but very important matters came up for discussion. Three outlines for a city charter were presented and various ideas as to the future of the city were discussed. The general idea was to make it as simple as possible to start with and after Congress has turned over to the city the necessary lands and buildings, to expand into a full blown American city of the most approved plan. The idea of this was to make city taxes at first as light as possible. After the city has its lands and buildings and an income therefrom full city powers will cost the taxpayers less than now with everything in the hand of the Territory and Congress, said the planners.

The meeting came to order at 7:30 with but twelve present. Within less than an hour they had adjourned because Mr. Pratt had to go home and that left them without a quorum. Mr. Pratt said he thought he ought to resign in favor of someone who could attend easier, but Mr. Boyd entered a strong objection, saying that the members should turn out better so that Mr. Pratt could be excused during the session if necessary to go home early.

W. O. Smith, chairman of the committee on draft, reported as follows:

The undersigned, on behalf of the subcommittee appointed to draft a charter or act of incorporation for the City of Honolulu, beg leave to submit the following additional report.

The subcommittee have given consideration to the matter of the form of charter, or act of incorporation, which they would recommend and have prepared the outline of such charter or act; and have now arrived at the point where some one must devote his time to drafting in full the body of the instrument. While the members of the committee have endeavored to be diligent and are ready and willing to devote all the time they can spare to the work, none of them are prepared to give the time and effort necessary for the proper preparation of the full draft. And believing that it is necessary for the accomplishment of the undertaking that some competent person be engaged to do the necessary detail work we ask to be authorized to employ such a person.

We would not feel authorized to enter into such an engagement unless assured of not less than five hundred dollars to pay for such services and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars to employ suitable clerical assistance.

We desire to be instructed whether or not we shall proceed to make the engagement suggested, and if we can be assured that funds will be forthcoming to meet the necessary payments.

Awaiting further instructions, we are respectfully yours,

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
A. V. GEAR,
T. McCANTS STEWART.

Treasurer Gilman reported that the finance committee had not done anything, but he knew of \$250 he could lay his hands on any time.

Mr. Smith then read three drafts of an outline for a city government prepared prior to the action of the general committee of last Tuesday fixing the limits of the city at the boundaries of Kona. He said they were merely personal ideas and not the ideas of the committee on draft as a whole, as they had not been harmonized yet.

The first by Geo. A. Davis proposes a city of five wards with fourteen Councilmen, two from each ward and four elected at large, to be elected annually, and a Mayor as chairman of the Council, to be elected for two years; a "Returning Officer" to superintend elections, to be nominated by the Mayor and appointed by the Governor, with two deputies in each ward. Only those to vote who had paid their taxes.

A Chief of Police, to be nominated by the Mayor and appointed by the Governor.

Three city courts.

A City Attorney, to be appointed by the Mayor, affirmed by the Council, serving two years at a salary to be fixed.

A Board of Public Works consisting of four Aldermen and the Mayor, to have control of streets, parks and water.

A Board of Public Safety consisting of six Aldermen and the Mayor, to control the fire, police, lights, harbor and wharf departments.

A Treasury Board of six Aldermen and the Mayor to fix and control salaries of all employees of the city.

A City Treasurer, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council.

The Mayor to be paid \$2,500 a year. He will issue liquor licenses but only on the approval of the Chief of Police.

The usual veto power of two-thirds vested in Council on all city ordinances.

A Director of Public Works and of Public Safety, to be chosen by the boards corresponding and to hold office for one year.

A Board of three Assessors, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Two Trustees of Education, to have seats in the present Territorial School Board.

Aldermen to have real or personal property worth \$1,000.

A Board of Health consisting of the Mayor and two physicians; a Coroner, to be appointed for two years and to be a physician.

A poll tax and a tax on real estate and incomes.

Mayor to appoint all other boards necessary from among the Aldermen.

Police to be authorized to make arrests without warrants in case of vagrants and prostitutes, etc.

Appeal from board of assessors to lie with the Supreme Court only.

To provide for a city prison; a city clerk to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen and paid a salary.

The council to meet every two weeks on Wednesday at 3 p. m., and continue in session until their work is complete.

Mr. Smith then read the outline proposed by T. McCants Stewart, which was based on the "Whole Island plan".

The points briefly were:

Chapter I. Boundaries.—The entire Island of Oahu to be called the city of Honolulu. Divided into wards same as the present precinct divisions, which would make seventeen wards.

Chapter II. Legislative Department.—Board of aldermen. Two from each ward. To serve without pay. "Follow constitution and organic act in re-election, etc. Every ex-mayor a member of council without vote; also, each commissioner. Monthly meetings unless on special call by mayor or five members. President of board of aldermen to be mayor in his absence, general provision, etc. "Follow constitution, etc."

Chapter III. Executive Department.—Mayor, two years, with salary. Power to appoint at will and remove with consent of council the following: Corporation counsel, commissioners of finance, police, health, public works, parks, water, taxes and assessments, fire, education, charities and correction, and elections.

Chapter IV. Duties of officials.

Chapter V. Assessments and Taxes.—"Follow our system as far as advisable, but include among objects of taxation, gross earnings of all corporations."

Chapter VI. Judicial Department.—City court with two judges. District courts as now.

Chapter VII. General provisions as to election and amendments by referendum.

The third outline was prepared by John G. Pratt, alderman of the charter committee, and who has had experience before in drawing and amending city charters. His points were:

1. Island of Oahu the boundaries of the city of Honolulu, except the United States property, and that actually used by the Territory.

2. Create a municipal government following as far as practicable present form of established government, have in lieu of Governor as chief executive officer, a mayor, to be chosen by the people, who, together with the persons chosen from the present precincts of the Island as councilmen to constitute the executive and legislative body, and called city council, the mayor president of council, the council to have power to make all laws not in conflict with the organic act or Constitution of the United States. Bureaus or departments to be similar to those now existing, heads of departments appointed by mayor, and they in turn to appoint their subordinates.

An election for mayor and council to be held as soon as possible after passage of this act, and all persons who can vote at Territorial elections to vote at city elections. The present laws, regulations and rules now controlling Territorial officers to be adopted as far as practicable for the city; subject to change or extension by the city council after it is organized.

Mayor and councilmen to be elected for two years. Limitation on amount that could be levied for taxation purposes for any one year to a reasonable amount. All taxes of Oahu to be paid to city treasurer at the county seat, which would be in Honolulu, District of Kona.

W. O. Smith then spoke of the subject matter of his written report, and said that it was going to be a big job to get up a charter and have it conform to existing Territorial and United States laws, and it was absolutely necessary to hire someone to do the detail work, and refer it back to the committee for approval or rejection before the draft would be ready to submit to the general committee, even in sections. He said it had required a great deal of work and study to map out these brief outlines, and as the drawing of the charter progressed the details would be plentiful. Food for thought and discussion, without bothering with the detail work.

T. McCants Stewart supplemented the statements of Mr. Smith by saying: "We want to simplify the charter as much as possible, and also to keep it as near as possible in conformity with the present system of government. I take it the protest of the community is not so much against the government itself as it is that the government that now exists is not sufficiently representative, and the officers are not sufficiently responsible for their official acts to the people."

Speaking of the ease with which present laws could be slightly modified and made to apply to a city government, especially if the whole Island were taken into consideration, he said the present high sheriff would be succeeded by a chief of police with practically the same duties, and his deputy sheriffs in the various districts of the Island would be succeeded by captains of police for each district or precinct, or wards in the city proper. The present taxation scheme—the collection and the assessment of them at least—were in accord with American ideas, for the present tax appeal board for the Island corresponded generally with the board of assessors found in American cities.

He said he would oppose, however, any property qualification for mayor or aldermen. He thought the present election law was good enough for the city as well as the Territory. He did not propose to allow any provision making poll tax a prerequisite to voting, either.

Mr. Smith hoped that the chairman of the committee was anxious to employ George A. Davis as the one to draw the charter for them, but that Mr. Davis objected, saying he had not time, and for other reasons did not desire the post. He thought if the committee on draft could secure his services they

would be better served than by securing an outsider.

John G. Pratt said nothing could be done until they knew about the funds.

Treasurer Gilman said he did not know where the funds were to come from. That the men to whom he usually went for funds had absolutely refused to subscribe this time. He did not know of but \$250 available, but he could get that any time he wanted it. Thereupon Mr. Stewart introduced the following motion, which carried:

"That the finance committee be requested to report at the next meeting whether they have secured pledges toward the finance of the general committee amounting to at least the sum of \$750, or whether there is a probability of securing such pledges for that, and such other matters in connection with the report of the charter committee adopted this evening as in their judgment they deem necessary to promote the objects covered in that report."

Mr. Stewart then again brought up his "10 o'clock plan" resolution which was shelved Tuesday night, but this time he added the provision that the general committee meet only on Friday nights; that is, weekly instead of twice a week. J. H. Boyd seconded it, but V. Gear opposed it, saying that there were plenty of points that the charter draft committee would want light on, and twice a week was not too often for the general committee to meet. W. O. Smith moved to lay it on the table until the next meeting, which motion Mr. Gear seconded and it passed. The committee thereupon adjourned.

The "faithful twelve" present were: J. H. Fisher, chairman; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; W. R. Sims, secretary pro tem; W. O. Smith, chairman, and T. McCants Stewart, A. V. Gear and J. H. Boyd, Enoch Johnson, James Noley, W. C. Roe and Philip L. Weaver.

After the adjournment there were several informal talks in groups of two to five. The general expression was to the effect that the greater simplicity consistent with a properly constituted government for the city, especially to start with, the better. There is going to be a chance to debate theory of government very soon, for next meeting they have voted to discuss particularly the question of boundaries, rights and liabilities of cities in general. The public are invited to be present at the meetings whenever they so desire, and to assist the committee by way of suggestions to the various members at any and all times.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanohand, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes:

"Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE ECONOMY OF A THOUGHTFUL MAN

He Decides Boot Blacks and Barbers Luxuries To Be Chewed.

"Have you ever stopped to think what some of the little luxuries cost a bachelor in Honolulu?" asked the man who had lived a year among the palms and boarding houses. He was getting his shoes polished and was searching through his pockets for a stray dime as he spoke.

"This is Saturday and that's the sixth ten-cent piece I've shelled out this week; tomorrow I'll have to pay fifteen cents, and all because a man has got to look decent or do his own polishing. I've just been figuring up what a donkey of a financier I am. Here's a pair of shoes that cost me four-fifty. In order to make them look presentable it has cost me ten cents a day at the bootblack's stand. Ten cents a day for 325 days and fifty cents an outlay in fashion and shoe-polish of just \$35.50 a year. Do you grasp my meaning? That represents just eight pairs of shoes that I might have owned if I'd been smart enough to buy my own box of blacking or bottle of polish. I'm going to swear off—it's New Year's, anyway."

The man who was shaved by a barber four times a week, and occasionally five times when he went out to dinner, rubbed his face thoughtfully.

"Four shaves a week—twenty-five cents each"—and he took out his notebook and commenced figuring. "Average, \$4.50 a month—\$54 a year, besides hair cuts"—and the last his barber saw of him he was bargaining for a shaving cup and brush that he carried home with him.

The King of Portugal says the recent visit of the British fleet to Lisbon emphasized the alliance which unites the two nations.

A PUNISHMENT FOR NAHOOLEWA

Man Who Used the Hacks For Lepers.

TO BE A MONTH IDLE WITHOUT PAY

Dr. Emerson Points out to Health Board a Great Source of Danger.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

DAVID NAHOOLEWA, the trustee-employee of the Board of Health, who sent eight lepers in two hacks from the police station to the Kailahi leper receiving station, must wear sackcloth and ashes for a month.

David's allowance of lobsters and fresh oysters will be small during January, for he is to get no pay. Having repented of his idiocy, he is to be retained as an employee of the Board of Health, but is to be disciplined.

Executive Officer Pratt of the Board will scold him, warn him not to use hacks for leper transportation again, and will tell him to retire from active life for a month. As David gets \$30 a month from the Board his punishment will be the loss of that amount of money and also the consciousness of having made an ass of himself to the disgust of the public.

David might have been fired bodily for his action but that he is too valuable a man to let go. He has been in the employ of the Board for six years and is expert in apprehending lepers and in other disagreeable duties connected with the routine of the Board.

When the matter was brought up before the Board yesterday, Executive Officer Pratt pleaded for Nahoolewa. Pratt said that while Nahoolewa had been guilty of gross misconduct, and had lied about it, yet he had always been faithful before. He was much needed in his work of rounding up lepers and he had shown energy and cleverness.

F. J. Lowrey, a member of the Board, said the newspapers should not have given such publicity to the fact of the hacks having been used for lepers. "More harm has been done the city by these publications than by Nahoolewa's act," said Lowrey.

Attorney General Dole remarked that "it had a tendency to keep people away from Hawaii."

Executive Officer Pratt said only two of the lepers had shown aggravated outward signs of their fearful condition.

Dole thought Nahoolewa would go straighter than ever if taken to task and that a new man of his efficiency would be hard to get.

Pratt said that Nahoolewa had simply done what had often been done before. "When I took hold," said Pratt, "I stopped this thing." Pratt said Nahoolewa admitted that he had not even tried to get the Board of Health wagon for the lepers.

Dole offered a motion calling for the castigation of Nahoolewa by word of mouth and his suspension from duty without pay for thirty days. Dr. Cooper endorsed the motion and it was passed.

Dr. Emerson said he wanted to state that while he believed the danger resulting from the use of the hacks was infinitesimal, yet the Board did not condone Nahoolewa's offense.

Member Lowrey remarked that the worst phase of the matter was that Nahoolewa had sent the lepers unguarded to Kailahi and risked their escape.

Dr. Cooper was for some hard and fast rules relating to the transfer of lepers, but Dr. Pratt interposed that he would look after all transfers himself in the future.

Dr. Emerson drew the Board's attention to the very bad practice permitted by the Board of allowing lepers who are being sent to Molokai from Honolulu to be embraced by their relatives and friends. Emerson said that a few days ago he went to the Myrtle boat house to bathe and had his attention attracted to a group on the wharf near by. There were a half dozen or more lepers there awaiting the coming of the steamer and with them a crowd of sympathizers. Lepers and friends, the clean and the unclean, were wrapped in each other's arms, their lips glued together, and, as Emerson said, for at least a minute or two at a time their bodies almost indistinguishable apart.

"I was sickened at the heart at the sight," said Dr. Emerson, "and went home without my swim. What use to look for such infringements of sanitary rules as Nahoolewa's when these things are allowed?"

REPORT OF INSANE ASYLUM AFFAIRS

Superintendent Herbert of the Territorial Insane asylum has been asked by the Board of Health to make a scientific report on his institution. For years the superintendents of the asylum in turn have rendered occasional reports which have consisted of a bare statement of the number of inmates, their ages, nationalities, etc.

No details have been given of their conditions, of the improvement noted or of the reasons of their insanity. Yesterday Dr. Emerson, a member of the Board of Health, said that he believed Dr. Herbert was capable of giving a pathological report which would have immense interest for medical men

and which might point the way to improvement in more than one line. The members of the Board concurred with Dr. Emerson's idea and a resolution was passed calling on Herbert for a lengthy and detailed resume of the asylum's affairs.

Incidentally it was stated that a considerable sum of money was being paid annually for photographing the insane. The necessity of this work and expense was questioned, as it did not appear just of what service pictures of the inmates were. It developed also that a local photographer was being paid for photographing the lepers of the Kailahi leper receiving station. The Board agreed to call for bids on all this photographing with a view to getting it done at a lower figure than in the past.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Will not be Authorized by Congress During Present Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"Submarine boats for the navy will not be authorized by Congress during the present session if the views of the majority of the Naval Board on Construction are observed."

The board has considered a letter from Representative Foss, chairman of the House committee, regarding the bill pending authorizing the construction of twenty additional submarine boats. By a vote of 4 to 1 the decision was against the new vessels until their value is demonstrated. Naval Constructor Woodward, representing Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, was the dissenting member.

In making this decision the majority took into consideration the reports of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Commander N. E. Mason and others commenting favorably upon the boats' performance.

MATTERS BEFORE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Question of Building on Filled-in Land in Chinatown.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

F. J. Lowrey took the chair at the Board of Health meeting yesterday, President Raymond being on Maui.

Attorney Brooks appeared before the Board to protest against the refusal of a permit for building on certain filled-in land in Chinatown on River street, owned by Cheong Sing and Lau Yin. The Board some time ago adopted a resolution requiring all land in the district to be filled to the grade before permits were issued. Superintendent of Public Works McCandless construed the resolution to mean that no permits would be given until all the blocks had been filled in, whereas the intention of the Board was to limit the refusal only to the lots which did not comply with the requirements.

Attorney Brooks' clients were given the permit.

Timothy Murray also wanted a permit to build a blacksmith shop on land near Nuuanu street, which was to be filled in. He was informed that when he had done the filling-in, he might apply for the permit.

It was argued that it might work a hardship to compel an owner to fill in a big area when he had use for but a small portion of land.

The eggs packed in soil which come here from China and the sale of which was objected to by the Board of Health, were again discussed. Surgeon Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service wrote that no such eggs had been imported to Hawaii from China since June 14, 1900. Their importation was practically prohibited, and all cargoes from Oriental ports for United States ports are inspected by United States medical officials before leaving the Orient.

The committee on "burials in the Kona district" recommended that not more than one body should be buried in one grave. It has been a custom among natives and Orientals to economize by putting bodies one on top of another. Sometimes as many as four or five were in a tier. The real object of the Board's objections is to stop further burials in the City district when the cemeteries are filled.

Dr. Pratt said that a Japanese calling on him for a permit to bury a friend in the "Japanese Society's" plot, said the dead man had not been a member of the society but that all Japanese became members when they died. It developed that the Japanese Consul looks after the matter and that the society is really only a cover for the interment of all Japanese who die in Honolulu.

Lowrey asked the Board's understanding as to the furnishing of drugs to kindergartens. It was a question of whether such supplies had been cut off entirely or merely limited. It was agreed that while the supplies had been stopped, the dispensary physician should furnish them on a requisition signed by Executive Officer Pratt.

Perils of Football.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 3.—Superintendent of Public Instruction M. C. de Baca, in his annual report, makes a recommendation for the prohibition of the playing of football in the Territorial institutions and the public schools. He regards the game as more brutal than prize fighting. He has gathered statistics showing that last year fifteen boys were killed and 20 seriously injured in the United States while playing football.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Reason, Smith & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 2

Five o'clock Teas

—AT—

Half Price

Brass, copper and nickel plated, with improved wood alcohol burners. Just what you want for heating water quickly. Ornamental and useful. PRICES ARE CUT IN HALF, and all marked in plain figures.

See the display in our front corner window. The sale is

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY...

ending SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street,
HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fultoa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE WEEK ON HAWAII

Public Land Purchasers Are at Sea.

URGENT NEEDS OF HILO

New Telephone System About To Be Installed—Peculiar Liquor Case.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 10.—The Herald says: It is expected that when Land Commissioner Brown returns from Washington the right of the Government to dispose of lands will be settled once and for all. Purchasers of lots in Elberon are anxious to begin making improvements but are restrained from doing so under suggestions from the land office. It is given out that neither interest nor payments on land will be accepted until the question is definitely settled, but in the meantime men who bought the land with the intention of cultivating it await the result of Mr. Brown's visit to Washington rather than expend money in a venture and take chances of being expelled from the land. The decisions so far received from Washington are no more cheering to the squatter element than to those who purchased the lots from the Government at public sale. It is a question if the squatters are really pleased, since it appears that some of them have since offered to purchase the lots at reasonable figures. The Herald believes the sale of those lots will be confirmed at Washington, but as the officials at the national capital are an uncertain quality, it would advise the purchasers of the lots to await positive information regarding the validity of the sale before taking a leap in the dark in clearing the land.

SIDEWALKS IN HILO.
According to the order issued by the Street Commissioners, the work of laying cement sidewalks on Hilo streets should have begun last Monday. So far as the Herald is able to find out, no work has been done. The delay is caused by the difficulty in procuring proper material. It is probable that in some cases the Government will have to do the work, in which event the cost will naturally be higher than if the contract were made by the individual. That the sidewalks will be built there is no doubt. Hilo has gone entirely too long without that evidence of civilization and the people on the streets upon which they are to be built now will put their stamp of approval of the change by letting a contract without delay.

CHINESE GARDENERS.
What Hilo needs is some of the Chinese produce-growers of Honolulu to come here and embark in business. The Japanese gardeners confine themselves almost exclusively to growing what is commonly known as "Japanese chow-chow." They are in a rut in this respect and it seems impossible for them to get out of it. There is no apparent reason why with the excellent soil in this district, the people of Hilo should not have just as great a variety of vegetables as are grown on Oahu. It requires only the "know how" and the Chinese seem to possess the desired article.

BASEBALL IN HILO.
The Volcano Stables Company has gone to considerable expense in preparing a ball ground at Hilo Park for any team to play on, and yet since the grounds were made ready the national game is seldom spoken of. When the boys had to play at the Boarding School grounds there was a general kick because they were not considered suitable, and the public felt dissatisfied because the grand stand was not good enough. Now the grounds are all right, and the stand is as good as may be found anywhere and the boys should get in and drill. Such exercise is needed to keep the blood of the average young man in Hilo in circulation, and if they play good ball they can expect the support of the public. Hilo will support a good ball team just as it will support good race horses.

BIRTHDAY DINNER.
C. A. Stobie entertained a number of friends at dinner at Demosthenes' on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for twenty-two. It was the anniversary of Mr. Stobie's birth.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Nickous, Miss Nickous, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Furneaux, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Miss Lillioe Hapal, Miss Sutton, Miss E. M. Richardson, Miss L. Hapal, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wilson, Miss Shipman, C. C. Kennedy, P. Peck, J. D. Kennedy, A. W. Richardson, W. H. Smith, A. E. Sutton. Dancing followed the dinner.

THE WAIKAEKA ROAD.
The Waikaeke road from Church street to Hackfield's coffee mills needs the attention of the road board more than any part of town. It is true that the traffic along that thoroughfare would cut up any road, and for that reason it should be put in condition to stand it. Every carriage and bus carrying passengers from the steamers to town must pass over this road and the impression upon tourists is not always favorable.

THE TELEPHONE LINE.
Manager Richards has everything in readiness for installing the new system of telephone service in Hilo, and is awaiting the arrival of the Switchboard that was ordered in Chicago nearly two years ago. When this is completed subscribers will be able to talk over the line without the constant buzzing now caused by the electric light wires. It is probable the company will build another line to Olua, following the railway track when the latter is finished.

PECULIAR LIQUOR CASE.
The Chinese in Hamakua who was on trial charged with selling liquor without a license was acquitted in the Circuit Court on Tuesday. The case was peculiar. The only evidence against the man consisted of a United States revenue license and a quantity of liquor. There was nothing to show that the man had sold liquor, but the Territory took it for granted that the supply and the stamp was sufficient. The man was convicted in the lower court and appealed to the higher court.

NOT A "COLD-FOOTER."
Ulysses Harris, the dark boy in the last boxing contest, denies that he is a "cold-footer" or that he has a streak of yellow. He says he would not continue his fight

with McDonald for the reason that the referee was not giving him a square deal.

NOTES OF HAWAII.
An effort will be made during the next session of the Legislature to have the provisions of the Act to Mitigate extended to Hilo.

The difference in the condition of the Volcano road between town and Six Miles and that point and the Volcano House is quite marked.

J. Walter Jones, official stenographer of the Supreme Court, is acting in that capacity during the present session of the Circuit Court in Hilo.

C. A. Brown and wife arrived by the steamer on business connected with an important law case involving the ownership of Hilo waterfront lands.

Messrs. Smith and Parsons and Mr. Bittings of Honolulu have been engaged by the Japanese charged with the murder of his wife in Olua some months ago.

H. M. Wakefield has leased a portion of the old Severance property on Waiuanue street from A. B. Loebenstein, and will erect a two-story office building on the site.

Chief Engineer Kluegel and his corps of surveyors will move camp from Keaua to Mountain View this week and complete the final survey of the Hilo Railroad to Twenty-two Miles.

It is probable that the width of the sidewalks on Front street will be established at fourteen feet. At present this width will apply only to that part of the street between Waiuanue and Shipman streets.

Franklyn Cartwright and his corps of surveyors will move camp from Keaua to Mountain View this week and complete the final survey of the Hilo Railroad to Twenty-two Miles.

Miss Todd returned last night from her first visit to Honolulu.

Mr. Brughelli of the City Stables Company has returned from the Coast.

The Santiago brought about 200 tons of machinery for the Olua mill.

Twenty-five Portuguese arrived by the Kahului Railroad Company conveyed the funeral party to Wailuku, where the interment was made in the cemetery in Iao valley.

Since the great Kona storm some six weeks or more ago the Kahului road near the Kirkland residence has been covered with standing water for about 100 yards. As teacher in the Spreckels school, Miss Kirkland was compelled to ride through this pond twice a day and it is thought that her death was the result.

Manuel Coelho of Kula was committed to trial by District Magistrate Charles Copp of Makawao on a charge of larceny in the second degree. The defendant was accused of stealing two pigs, the property of Tam La and James Alana. The prosecution said:

"On December 16th, as several Chinese vaqueros were returning from a cattle-drive in Kula, they saw two natives and a Portuguese stealing pigs on the premises of a Chinese who leases a pig-run from Halekaka ranch. Two pigs were forced into bags and placed across the horse belonging to the Portuguese and one of the Hawaiians lifted a big grunter on to the saddle of his fellow countryman. The alarm was given, but the two natives escaped. Coelho was captured, being handicapped by the weight of his plunder."

MAKAWAO LITTERATEURS.
The Makawao Debating Society held a meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church on last Friday evening, using as the subject of debate, "Resolved, that the manufacturer confers a greater benefit upon mankind than the farmer." S. R. Dowdle and D. T. Fleming led the affirmative and W. S. Nicoll and P. S. Alexander took the negative. The negative side was awarded the decision by the audience.

The next debate will deal with the construction of the Nicaragua canal under the treaty as amended. After the discussion a meeting of the members of the society of the Pala Foreign Church was held to consider the question of procuring a substitute during Dr. Beckwith's convalescence. It was decided to obtain, if possible, a minister from Honolulu.

MAUI BRIEFS.
On January 15th a meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company will be held at the Pala post-office.

The cattle-drive to be held at Kahului ranch beginning with today promises to be a great event in the annals of cattle herding. For two weeks or more all the leading vaqueros of Maui will be there and many a thrilling adventure will be experienced, for of the three or four thousand animals to be driven in many are very wild, having been bred far up on the mountains. L. von Tempsky, manager of the Halekaka ranch, will be present with his band of cowboys to round up any strays from Waiolaka ranch, of which he has charge, and Manager Laurie Crook of Ulupalakua will also attend with his company of riders to look after any stray stock bearing the Ulupalakua brand. An enjoyable and exciting time is prophesied for the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua are being congratulated upon the birth of a baby boy, occurring January 5.

On last Monday old Halekaka wore the largest snow-cap of the season, the whole length of the ridge being whitened with snow.

The friends of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Pala are glad to learn that she is recovering from her illness.

There was no service held at the Pala Foreign Church on Sunday, January 6th, owing to the illness of Dr. Beckwith.

Light showers prevailed during the week, the cool weather continuing.

McMahon Heard From.
The well-known Hilo athlete, P. Maurice McMahon, who some time ago left Hawaii for California, has been heard from. McMahon will arrive in Honolulu next Tuesday on the Peking. He writes to a friend as follows:

"I intended taking my cumbersome anatomy to Tahiti, but learning it had rained for two months without taking breath, and was going to repeat the performance for two more, I got an attack of perspective chills and felt I would like to warm my hands again in the radiant sun that shines so blandly on Hawaii nei, and may it never stop doing it in the daytime."

District Attorney Baird received information by the last mail that one of his sons is ill at Cheyenne from pneumonia.

The Greek New Year.
The Greek New Year's day was celebrated yesterday by the little colony of Spartans here. Demosthenes Camarinos, the well known merchant, entertained a merry party at Lycurgus' and toasted the feast and the land of Sappho. Speeches were made by the host and others and the stories of Lacedaemonian greatness told again and again.

SAD DEATH ON MAUI

Miss Kirkland Passes Quietly Away.

TALE OF STOLEN PIGS

Debating Society Holds Interesting Meeting--Cattle Drive at Kahikini Ranch.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 12.—Miss Susie Kirkland, the second daughter of Mr. James Kirkland, manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's store, died on January 5 at Kahului.

Miss Kirkland had been ill for a week but on Saturday her sickness assumed a most serious turn and Dr. Weddick summoned Dr. McConkey of Pala for consultation. Everything was done to relieve the sufferer but to no avail. Her demise was so unexpected that her parents and two sisters were prostrated with grief.

Services were held at the Kirkland residence on the afternoon of the 7th, conducted by Major Wood of the Salvation Army. A special train of the Kahului Railroad Company conveyed the funeral party to Wailuku, where the interment was made in the cemetery in Iao valley.

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The well-known Hilo athlete, P. Maurice McMahon, who some time ago left Hawaii for California, has been heard from. McMahon will arrive in Honolulu next Tuesday on the Peking. He writes to a friend as follows:

"I intended taking my cumbersome anatomy to Tahiti, but learning it had rained for two months without taking breath, and was going to repeat the performance for two more, I got an attack of perspective chills and felt I would like to warm my hands again in the radiant sun that shines so blandly on Hawaii nei, and may it never stop doing it in the daytime."

District Attorney Baird received information by the last mail that one of his sons is ill at Cheyenne from pneumonia.

SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells of Vermont, who arrived in this city about two weeks ago on their wedding tour around the world, have returned from a trip to the volcano. On their homeward trip as passengers on the steamer Kinai they laid off at Lahaina for a short time, where the Queen and Prince David were guests at a luau. Since their return they have been the guests of honor at many social functions, their many friends vying with each other for the honor. On last Wednesday evening they attended a dinner given in their honor at the home of John Waterhouse. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wells were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, and today will go as the guests of Messrs. Shingle, Young, Habbitt and Holt to a launch party to Pearl Harbor. About twenty young society people have been invited and a delightful time is assured.

At Berkeley, California, Miss Elia Elston, daughter of Rev. Allen M. Elston of the First Christian church, was married on January 1 to Dr. R. F. Sandow of this city. The ceremony took place at the Elston home at 2023 Channing way and was performed by the father of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Hoppin and Miss Mabel Warrick and the groomsmen were J. Arthur Elston and Sidney Elston, brothers of the bride. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Sandow will come to the Islands to reside. Dr. Sandow is the government physician of the Island of Kauai. Mrs. Sandow is the sister of Mr. Chas. Elston of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke and niece, Miss Alice Cooke, leave shortly for New York, where they will embark January 31 on the August Victoria for a winter cruise to the Mediterranean. Among the places to be visited are Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Nice and Monte Carlo. The return voyage will be made either in the same vessel or on the Deutschland.

Mrs. Robert Catton, who has been visiting in the West Indies for several months, is expected to return to Honolulu on the 29th inst. She is now in San Francisco, having intended to return via the Alameda, but reached the Coast too late.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wilder and infant returned to this city by the Alameda. Mrs. Wilder accompanied her sister, Mrs. F. K. Gibbons, to Southampton on her departure from Honolulu a few months since.

Mr. Percy M. Pond and bride (nee Edith Eldredge) arrived on the Alameda after a pleasant wedding tour and will reside here permanently.

Spring window shades for windows of any size. Extra wide portieres for archways. J. Hopp & Co.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES
... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...
Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.
THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF.**
... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1156.

CABLE MESSAGE
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
—INCORPORATED—

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	NO. OF WORDS.	FROM
15 Che	Ln	0		Paris, France

RECEIVED at 671 WEST VAN BUREN ST.
Aug. 1st, 1900.

"Michstove,"
Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE
Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

COLONIAL ARMY FOR UNCLE SAM

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says Army officers are discussing the proposition for a colonial army.

"The proposition for a colonial army," said Lieutenant General Miles, "if developed properly, would seem to have advantages. The idea is not an entirely new one, as our present volunteer force of 3,000 men was enlisted exclusively for service in the Philippines, and the pending Army reorganization bill provides for an increase in the Army, at the President's discretion, to meet the present emergency in those islands or any other incident that may arise.

It seems, however, that the trouble in the Philippines is not of a temporary character as has been predicted. In view of this it might be well to model an army somewhat after England's Indian army, where the natives of India are enlisted and made to do excellent police and campaign work."

Adjutant General Corbin pointed out that the suggestions for a colonial army are in line with the policy which will be observed by the War Department.

"A man," said General Corbin, "will be enlisted for service in any part of the country or in any one of our dependencies, he may select. If he desires to serve in the Philippines he will be enlisted for a regiment serving there; if for Cuba, for a regiment serving in Cuba, if for New York harbor, for a regiment serving at Governor's Island or Fort Hamilton.

"The department will be glad to discharge an enlisted man, after his enlistment has expired in the Philippines, if he so wishes, and in order that he may be in a position financially to engage in business, will pay to him the sum which would be required to defray his transportation and mess expenses to the United States. Arizona and New Mexico were settled by men discharged from the Army in those Territories after their enlistments had expired."

Inspector General Breckinridge said: "I am in favor of an army the size of which shall be based upon Lieutenant General Miles' recommendation of one soldier for every thousand inhabitants of the United States."

Senator Hawley chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs: "Precisely what should be done must depend upon current events. We are told that in Cuba and Porto Rico we can organize a very considerable and reliable native force, but to what extent this can be done in the Philippines is very indefinite. There ought not to be any hesitation whatever as to our duty of establishing a very considerable standing army."

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES
... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...
Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.
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Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock
LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets
For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair
With adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs
A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans
BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings
Trimings to match.

Uholstering.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co.
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies

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PUBLICITY! PUBLICITY! PUBLICITY!

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health some of the members deplored the publicity which was given the latest leper scandal, on the ground that it might hurt the Islands. Secrecy has been the motto of past Boards and we cannot see that enough good has come from the practice to warrant the present Board in continuing it. Indeed, the only desirable thing that has been done for a year in connection with the defence of the public from the most awful of human diseases, were the results of publicity as wide as the circulation of the Advertiser.

Before last summer, when this paper made its plain protest, it was the custom of the Board of Health to let the friends of lepers go to Molokai at least annually and mingle with the rotting inmates. On the last visit of the Board of Health the disgusting spectacle was seen of men and women who live and labor in Honolulu and mingle in daily life with its inhabitants, hugging and kissing the victims of the scourge. The Board took the sight as a matter of course; some of its members had seen the same things for years and had perhaps wondered, in a casual way, why leprosy still made its ravages. But the Advertiser, with an eye to the reform of an obvious abuse, gave the affair the utmost publicity; and as a result the social intercourse of the clean and unclean at Molokai is now divided by a grating. So much for publicity!

Does anyone suppose that, if the press had not opened the matter of the leper transfer of lepers the other night, the Board would have taken the action that it did? Publicity compelled a remedy; it aroused the Board and scared off the hackmen; and hereafter, it is safe to say, there will be no more running about with lepers in public vehicles. A publicity which brings about such reforms is a pretty good thing to have in this town.

Now when the Board of Health fumigates steamers that bring lepers here and stops the practice of friends of lepers bidding them fond farewells on the wharf when the Molokai trips begin—farewells that have to be fairly torn apart—the public will see further benefits from the Advertiser's remedy of stopping public abuses.

THE NEW NEGRO QUESTION.

The right of the adult male negroes to vote unhindered in the South and the right of the North to insist that if negroes are deprived of the suffrage there the South must submit to the loss of the power to apportion Congressional membership on their numbers, are twin issues which have already divided Congress and may figure largely in subsequent debates.

The questions raised are serious and in their settlement will require forbearance and fair play on each side. That the adult male negroes of the South have the right to vote unhindered is a truth which the Constitution, in its amendments, has established. But the propriety of letting them exercise that right, when they use it to degrade the public service, to burden the commonwealth with debt and to oppress the white taxpayers, is so much open to question that Republican National Conventions have long since ceased to affirm it as being a mere matter of course or even to mention it at all.

But if we accept the Democratic plea that good government in the South requires the exclusion of the negroes from the polls, we must insist on the withdrawal of such negroes from the basis of apportionment. Because of its negro population the South is entitled to just as many more Congressmen and just as many more electoral votes than it would have if the negroes were not there. But if the negroes are not counted as factors in the determination of the number of Congressmen and Electors—men with whose choice they have had nothing to do? They are ruled out of politics in the first analysis; why should the whites have the right to exploit them in the last? As things are the South has a weight in politics which it is not entitled to. One white man counts for more in national politics there than he does in the North; and to this the North has the right and the will to object.

The proposition to the Southern whites of the backers of the present Congressional inquiry is: "Give the negro a free ballot and a fair count. If not, do not claim enlarged political representation because of the presence of the negro on your soil. The negro is a stain on the white, and if he cannot exercise it, it certainly does not revert to you."

PUBLIC AND CHARTER.

The Bulletin is unhappy because the Honolulu taxpayers will not foot the bills of the Republican committee which has been organized to make them a charter which they do not want. It was in a similar mood, some months ago, that the Bulletin rebuked independent Republicans because they did not rush to the financial aid of its tottering machine. According to our contemporary, the duty of the responsible classes of Honolulu and Hawaii is to submit to whatever public abuse the active politicians may try to set up and also pay the preliminary expenses. If they do not see their duty in that light, so much the worse for them. The way is open then to flout their "public spirit" and sneer at them as "best people" and tell the thinning group of malcontents what shillings these property owners are.

The charter committee has itself to thank if it creates a deficit in its own treasury, for it went to work without consulting the party or the taxpayers; and the element in it which stands for clean government did not and does not care what the people think. Of the men in the committee who deserve notice, we recognize some whose motives we think are pure. The question the people have to decide is whether they prefer that the Legislature start out with a chaotic charter idea or have presented to it a measure that has been thoroughly studied and presents facts, figures and suggestions in proper, concise and compact form. As this contains the core of the reasoning which the sincere municipal workers on the committee have adopted, and the presence of which the Bulletin assumes, we wish to discuss it on its merits.

In the first place the Republican party is under no obligation to help the native party out in its legislative work. The "Home Rule" control the Legislature and they are very eager to get Republicans and Democrats to share with them a charter responsibility, which, when borne alone, might wreck the political downfall of the so-called "Home Rule" movement both here and at Washington. But having had Republican and Democratic aid in getting up a charter which at its best will prove a damage if not a curse, the "Home Rule" men will lay every imp in the way of its adoption. When the poor native householder finds his taxes trebled the "Home Rule" leaders will say: "The haole deceived us with his new-fangled notions," and that will serve to increase the resentment between the native and the white. If there should happen to be anything good in the charter the "Home Rule" men will claim the credit of that for themselves.

The wisest policy, in securing the ultimate rescue of Hawaii from bad government is for the Republican and Democratic parties to have nothing to do with the making of a city charter or a county plan of government at a time when they can effect nothing of themselves; but to stand aside and let the taxpayers and the members of Congress see just what the old Royalist ascendancy means. It may be urged that this course would expose the taxpayers to the unrestrained rapacity of the ex-Royalist faction; but if this is so it is better to endure the affliction of a hundred per cent cinch for one or two years than a fifty per cent cinch indefinitely. Certain it is, if the Legislative majority is permitted to do its worst, a successful appeal may be made to Congress for permanent relief; but if the Republicans and Democrats go into the Legislature jointly with the Home Rulers and agree upon a modified cinch, relief may never be obtained until Hawaii fills up with people who will be able to control the expenditure of the taxes they pay.

NEW AGRICULTURAL OPENING.

Those who are interested in diversified agriculture and do not wish to see Hawaii put all its eggs into one basket, will read the views of Mr. E. H. Edwards, as printed elsewhere, with special interest. If it is true as he says, and as he is prepared to join with anyone in demonstrating at slight expense, that the vanilla bean can be raised here at a profit of \$50 per acre, then the sooner our vacant arable lands are turned into "vanilleries" the better for the future of Hawaii. No one can tell what may not happen, in a few years' time, to the price of sugar. The beet sugar industry of the United States is steadily gaining ground; every available root of Porto Rico must soon be made to produce sugar after the fashion of Hawaii; Jamaica may come into the Union with its immense potential sugar resources; a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is almost certain to be passed so as to bind the interests of that coming republic closely with those of the United States; and when peace ensues in the Philippines and the canal has been built, sugar may be sent to New York and Philadelphia from there as cheaply as it is now sent to those markets from Hawaii in vessels sailing around the Horn. In view of such contingencies it behooves Hawaii to encourage all experiments which, in case sugar should decline, would maintain the progress and keep up the prosperity of this group. Another reason, good in any event, is to give the small proprietor a chance to do well by himself, his children and his country.

The vanilla bean, which Mr. Edwards especially mentions, though not confining himself to it—grows thriftily in this city as a trellis vine or as an ornamental. Mauritius, which is in about the same latitude south of the equator that Hawaii is in north of it, exports vanilla to a value of about 140,000 rupees. There the ornamental use of the vine has long since made way for the practical use; and we see no climatic reason or any reason appertaining to soils, why the same process should not be remunerative here.

Hawaii expects to have a Government experiment station in time but it does not need to wait for that. Its land-holders may experiment on their own account and we hope some of them will do so with the vanilla bean in particular and with some of the other products named by Mr. Edwards as worth trying. In general, no time could be more propitious for it than now, especially as Mr. Edwards is here and within reach for consultation.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Duke de Abruzzi now holds the record of having reached the farthest northern point, though it is of course possible that Andree and his fellow aeronauts died by the Pole itself. The royal explorer went past the farthest reach of Nansen and now he proposes, if his brother, the King of Italy, will consent, to seek the laurels of a similar achievement in the Antarctic solitudes. There is much to be learned in the extreme south which so enterprising and daring a man as the Duke is needed to discover. The great unsolved mystery there is the presence of a continent about the Pole. It was the belief of geographers in the time of Ptolemy that such a continent existed and that it was washed by the tides of the Indian ocean. In a later age Australia was believed to be the frontier; and one of the results of Captain Cook's voyages was to disprove the subsequent hypothesis that Terra del Fuego was the northern cape of a sombre continent that stretched away southward to the polar fastnesses. The voyage of Cook destroyed many illusions, in that it placed seas where the geographers thought land must assuredly be, but it did not disprove the continental theory.

Recent explorers having found land in close contiguity, clinging to the idea of an Antarctic continent; and one eminent geographer thinks the area covered may embrace 4,000,000 square miles. To settle this interesting question—not of area but of the actual existence of a vast continuous body of land—is a task worthy of the royal prince who is engaged in the work, where the exact works has added such luster to the many records of the House of Savoy. We may well believe that, if the Italian expedition sails, it will be complete in all its appointments and under such intrepid leadership and scientific counsel that some decisive results may be anticipated.

Moral suasion is the keynote of Francis Murphy's appeals and it strikes a responsive chord in the common sense of his audience. Mr. Murphy does not storm at the saloon keeper who, perhaps, obeys a Scriptural injunction when he "gives strong drink unto them that be ready to perish and wine unto them that be of heavy hearts;" but on the contrary the great temperance advocate urges his drinking friends, for their own sakes, to strengthen their weakness and brighten their melancholy with something less harmful than spirituous and malt liquors. By his rare and simple eloquence and sincerity he induces men to stop drinking; and it is pretty certain that they stop sooner and stay temperate longer than would be the case if he called the police and, with some hastily devised law to wield as a club, shut the front doors of the saloons in their faces and ordered them home.

The ship subsidy bill may be lost through having a bad name, for "subsidy" is a word of evil flavor. Nevertheless the bill is a good one and it has a convincing precedent in those measures of Congress which conferred land grants upon the railroads. But for the land subsidies the pioneer transcontinental lines could not have been built when they were, and perhaps would not yet have been constructed. With land to sell the railroads naturally put themselves in shape to carry buyers to it. Similarly the shipping companies, if given subsidies to earn will build the vessels to receive them; and the results to American expansion on the sea ought to be as great as were those which the railway grant system secured to American expansion on the land.

The Examiner is not unlikely to hear from the labor organizations of California if it keeps on intercepting the Hawaiian-bound Porto Ricans and dumping them upon its own market. Those whom it deluded several weeks ago are now working for the Examiner in competition with American laborers who work for cash. The more Porto Ricans the Examiner lodges in California the worse for the resident workmen. What gives a peculiar zest to the folly of the Hearst organ is that the intercepted strangers are almost starving while those who ran the gauntlet and reached the cane fields of Hawaii are well-housed, well-fed and well-paid.

The authoritative statement in yesterday's Advertiser, touching the objects of Messrs. Thurston and Pain's visit to the Coast, is a theme of general interest in this city. So far as we learn, the hope is common that the Rapid Transit and Tramways companies may unite and give Honolulu one service in all its districts. The liberal offer of the Rapid Transit company prompts the hope that acceptance may not be delayed, but it will be for the English stockholders to decide and upon their pleasure the public must wait for decisive news.

So far the experiments with negro labor have worked out well but the planters might better import some white lunas from the South who know the negro character. The black field hand cannot be handled like a Jap; he is an American citizen with some American tastes and he lacks the thrift of the Oriental. With men in control who handled him in the South he can be made most useful to the plantations, but he may as readily be spoiled. Upon these points the views of Mr. G. B. Robertson of the Maui News are well worth consulting as he is a Southerner who has seen the negro at work on Gulf plantations.

If Papa Ito succeeds in his fire-walking feat people will not only wonder how he did it but whether Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did it in the same way.

A LAHAINA ICE PLANT

Good Opportunity For Investment.

LAWYER COKE TO CHINA

Many Loafing Japanese at Wailuku--Negroes Prove Excellent Workmen.

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 12.—The News says: There is now in Lahaina an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a business at a cost of not exceeding \$12,000 to \$15,000, which will make the fortune of a live man or company. This is the establishment of a cold storage plant in connection with a fishery, an ice plant and the manufacture of mineral waters. Electric lights, ice and aerated waters would each swell the total receipts of the company, but would pale before the traffic in fresh Molokai mince and other edible fish which could be shipped to Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku. The citizens of Lahaina should not wait for outside capital, but should themselves take hold of the matter and develop it at once. Wake up, Lahaina! COKE FOR CHINA.

Attorney J. L. Coke, who has recently dissolved partnership with Attorney George Hons, will shortly leave for the Coast with his family. Later he will visit Maui on his way to China, where he expects to make his permanent home.

Mr. Coke has been in Wailuku for a little more than two years, first as a law partner of Attorney John Richardson, and later with Attorney George Hons. He has made many friends here, whose wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.

JAPANESE LOAFERS.

There is a large number of idle and loafing Japanese hanging around Wailuku, who absolutely refuse to work even when it is offered to them. These men must live, and they are developing a tendency toward a parasitic existence. A comprehensive vag law, enacted by the approaching Legislature and strictly enforced by the police, would be a good remedy.

MAUI PERSONALS.

There is no doubt but that Maui will soon be included in the regular line of tourist travel, and work should be begun at once to put the road up Iao Valley in good repair, at least, as far as the third crossing.

L. R. Crook, of Ulapakua, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Wailuku. The disease among the horses on the ranch has about disappeared. The grass is fine and the cattle are fat on the ranch.

The round-up of the Enos & Co. cattle will begin Monday morning, which a large number of vaqueros will be engaged. Dr. Raymond, of Honolulu, has come over to look after the interests of the purchasers.

The passengers who landed at Malakoa Bay on Tuesday night had a close call. The wind was blowing a gale and the shore boats with the passengers came near being blown out to sea. Some of the boats landed at Kihel.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Caroline Hayselden, of Lahaina, to Reverend William Ault, of Wailuku, on Thursday evening, January 24, 6:30 p. m., at the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Lahaina.

On Wednesday a cane fire occurred at Spreckelsville, some twenty acres being burned over. It was ripe cane, and is being cut and milled at once, so that the loss will be nominal. The fire was supposed to have originated from flying sparks from a passing engine.

Mr. Joseph Campbell, the Honolulu contractor, has completed the work on the wharf at Kahului, and returns to Honolulu today. It was the intention of Superintendent Filler to have him begin the building of the new hotel at once, but it has become necessary to delay the work for a while.

A carriage ride through Makawao District, up to the 2,000-foot level, is just now a treat well worth enjoying. The grass is green and velvet, the atmosphere clear and bright, and the weather soft and balmy, while the view off to the seaward is one of indescribable beauty.

TO DISCUSS TAXES.

Young Men's Research Club Will Hold a Debate Friday.

The Young Men's Research Club will hold a meeting at Pauahi Hall, Oahu College, Friday night, January 18th, at 8 o'clock to discuss "The Readjustment of Taxes." This will be an open meeting, to which the public are invited. The Research Club has always endeavored to discuss live questions—questions of public interest, but the subject of taxation is a vital one just now in view of the early meeting of the Legislature and the almost certainty of a readjustment and increase of taxes. This will be in the nature of a symposium on the subject of taxation, and a number of well-known speakers will be heard, among whom are W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver, J. B. Atherton and R. D. Mead. The following committee, representing the officers of the club, have the meeting in hand: J. T. Crawley, F. C. Atherton, B. F. Beardmore.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. I broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills once three times a day, the non-purifying and only non-purifying medicine.

COLORED LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

or go back to his native land. As to the politics of the negro, it is likely he would be a Republican. But if in the ascendancy he would undoubtedly vote in negro office-holders. Too many negroes are not therefore desirable. Single men should not be brought in too great numbers. Men with families would not make possible an evil feared by some."

J. T. Manson of Nashville, Tennessee, who accompanied Colonel Bean to Hawaii with a score of negroes for Maui, is a negro who has spent the last eighteen months in investigating the question of importing colored labor for use on the island plantations, and than whom there is perhaps no better posted man. Manson's father-in-law is a well-to-do negro in the States and the proprietor of three large farms on which there are living at least one hundred colored families. There is not enough work to keep all of them employed and it is possible that a large number will eventually be transported to Hawaii.

Mr. Manson comes to Honolulu as the representative of the Knights and Daughters of America, a colored order, and it will depend much upon his report to that order to just what extent the immigration of colored labor will reach. Touching on the subject Mr. Manson said, "There is no better place in the world for my people; every inducement possible is offered to them, and the climate could not be surpassed."

"In the Southern States the negroes are only able to work on an average of six months in the year, while here they would be assured of employment the year round. It may take some time to get any large number of them to make up their minds to emigrate so far away, and to a country that they believe is the home of the leper and replete with other diseases, but in the end I believe that they will see the advantages accruing to them on these Islands and come here in large numbers."

What more could they ask? They are offered \$18 a month and a cabin to live in; in addition to this they will also be given a garden patch of at least one-quarter of an acre. This will be adequate for all their needs, and it is the intention to bring only men with their families, although single men will not be refused. They are practically guaranteed employment for a period of three years and will be as free as any United States citizen.

"There is a surplus of colored labor all through the Southern States and I have here. But there is one great trouble in getting them here—the people on the Coast and particularly in San Francisco are prone to make us lots of trouble. When the emigrants reach that city they receive all manner of offers for their services in different channels, and if a man wishes to leave at that point we can not compel him to come here. Summing the whole matter up, I am confident that the negro would do well in this climate, and from a monetary point of view, he would be infinitely better off than in the South."

Death of Miss Cloud.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry Cloud died yesterday morning at the Roth residence on Kinross street from pneumonia after a short illness. She was in her twenties and one of a party of Philadelphians who came here about Christmas and rented the Roth house for a lengthy stay. Miss Cloud was in good health and spirits on her arrival but caught a severe cold a few days later which turned to pneumonia. The body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Of the Government Surveys, Published Every Monday.

	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Humid.	Clouds.	Dir.	Force.
Jan. 14	30.00	72.0	SE	80	4	SE	1-0
15	30.01	70.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
16	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
17	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
18	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
19	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
20	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
21	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
22	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
23	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
24	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
25	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
26	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
27	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
28	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
29	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0
30	30.00	72.0	SE	80	0	SE	1-0

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Full Moon.	New Moon.
Jan. 14	4.42	10.06	4.47	7.05
15	4.43	10.07	4.48	7.06
16	4.44	10.08	4.49	7.07
17	4.45	10.09	4.50	7.08
18	4.46	10.10	4.51	7.09
19	4.47	10.11	4.52	7.10
20	4.48	10.12	4.53	7.11
21	4.49	10.13	4.54	7.12
22	4.50	10.14	4.55	7.13
23	4.51	10.15	4.56	7.14
24	4.52	10.16	4.57	7.15
25	4.53	10.17	4.58	7.16
26	4.54	10.18	4.59	7.17
27	4.55	10.19	4.60	7.18
28	4.56	10.20	4.61	7.19
29	4.57	10.21	4.62	7.20
30	4.58	10.22	4.63	7.21

New moon on the 20th at 4:06 a. m.

Times of tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time which blows at 12:00 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

A Catfish Scandal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Journal of Commerce says: It is stated in West Side canned goods circles that the matter of discovering the author of the rumor or report recently published to the effect that Coast packers of salmon were canning Louisiana catfish and branding it as salmon, has been turned over for the consideration of the United States Fish Commission. The rumor or report, it appears, was taken seriously in certain East Side quarters, particularly among the Hebrews, who, because of their religion, which prohibits the eating of catfish, declined to buy salmon in many instances. This action resulted in some loss of trade to canned fish dealers here.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers?

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents. It will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Ten cents. It will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents. It will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents. It will pay 30 per cent annually.

Twenty-five cents. It will pay 37 1/2 per cent annually.

Thirty cents. It will pay 45 per cent annually.

Forty cents. It will pay 52 1/2 per cent annually.

Fifty cents. It will pay 60 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
KING	JAN. 15		HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 16	
SLIC	JAN. 23		CHINA	JAN. 18	
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31		DORIC	JAN. 28	
CHINA	FEB. 5		NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3	
DORIC	FEB. 10		RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 10	
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26		COPTIC	FEB. 19	
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6		AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1	
COPTIC	MARCH 14		PEKING	MARCH 8	
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22		GAELIC	MARCH 16	
PEKING	MARCH 30		HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23	
GAELIC	APRIL 6		CHINA	APRIL 3	
			DORIC	APRIL 9	

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE SIGNED BY SCORES AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1.)

hardly what to do, only to love them and study them, and understand them, and then you will be able to tell them that love is an investment that pays a hundred per cent. Why don't more of us invest?

"Maybe there are some of you here tonight away from home; maybe you forget to write a letter; maybe you forget to send a Christmas present to the folks? Oh, that is too bad! I tell you what to do, my boy; you come up here and sign the pledge and put it in a letter and send it to the old folks. Maybe you don't drink, but do it anyway. Your poor mother will be so happy to see that pledge with your name on it. She will kiss it and be so happy. She will say to herself, 'Oh, my son John has signed the pledge and he won't drink. I never thought he would anyway, but now I know he won't.' It will be such a sweet thing to her; send it to her in a letter, a love letter to your mother; won't you, boys? She will always be afraid until you do."

"There are prodigal boys who begin to get wrong with their father like this: They can't get up in the morning early, and they run big tailor bills, and accounts at the livery stable, and the poor old daddy pretends, and says, 'Go slow, my boy, slow.' But the boy wants to be a sport. Boys will trot, I tell you, boys will trot. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves, you poor fellows, you, when you look back at the way you treated your poor old father? When you want to get hold of a ten-dollar bill go out and earn it, and then you'll know the value of it. Don't go down into your poor old dad's pocket for it. The school of experience is a splendid thing for a boy that wants to be a sport. The experience of earning money will soon take the sport out of him. Well, the old man sees that his Tom is going an awful gait, and he tries to stop him, but maybe he goes at it the wrong way, and there is a row, and Tom gets mad and leaves. Then the poor little mother, she was in it, too, she goes away and cries, and her heart, tender heart is grieved. Maybe the boy puts on his best clothes and starts out, and his father asks him where he is going."

"Down town," says the boy. "What for?" asks the old man. "Nothing," answers the boy, then he gets angry and says, "What do you want to go down town for nothing?" and the boy says, "Well, I am going down town, anyhow," and he starts, and the father cries out after him.

"You'd better be in early. If you ain't in by ten o'clock I'll kick you out," and the boy's blood boils up in his head and makes him dizzy, and he shouts back, "Well, then, go ahead and kick me out," and that's the way it goes, and maybe it's a case of throw out, instead of a look out.

"Oh, father, why don't you remember how you felt when you were a boy—why don't you remember that your boy has your blood in his veins, and that he won't be driven! When you speak to him in that way, ordering him to do this or not to do that, don't you know that his blood, which is your blood, is going to be in your veins, and he is going to lose his head, and leave you. Do you know what it is to lose your boy? And you, yourself—don't you know you have got a big load of passion on board, and that it is going to burst out, and you don't govern it, and lose your wrath in love? It is so easy to manage the boy, don't you know it?"

"Why, I had a chap like that on my hands once. He dressed up fine, and had his cane under his arm and his kid gloves on, and he was a real toad, and the youngster starts out, 'Where are you going, my boy?' I asked him, 'Down town,' says he. 'What are you going down town for?' says I. 'Oh, nothing,' says he. 'Where are you going?' I asked. 'Down town,' said he. 'What are you going for?' said I. 'Nothing,' said he, 'but I'm going in.'"

"I reached up and got my hat; I didn't want to be deprived of my boy's company. I said, 'I guess I'll go with you.' He looked at me a minute and said, 'What you, going down town, and going with me?' I said, 'Yes, and he took off his hat and coat and gloves and laid down his cane. 'Well, then, I guess I won't go,' said he. 'All right, my son,' said I, 'we'll have a pleasant evening together,' and we did.

"I had another sort of a boy, too. Once a great sorrow came into our house, and the boy took it hard. He went about quietly and didn't say anything, but he was sadder than I. He would go upstairs and look at a certain picture hanging on the wall, and when I'd call him to dinner he would say, 'I can't believe I care for any dinner, father.' Poor child, he was grieving, and I couldn't say anything to him. By and by I noticed that for a few weeks, and I thought maybe I could turn his mind off of his grief. I was in a hurry, and so I left a very important matter for him to attend to, and he promised he would. When I came back the boys and girls came around me and they were all so glad to see me home again. I was happy, too, and we were all happy together. I asked the boy about the matter I had left for him to do, and I saw by his face that he had neglected it, even before he said, 'Oh, father, I forgot it.' Well, I felt so badly that I just cried. It had meant a great deal, and my boy had forgotten it."

"While I cried my boy came and put his arms around my neck and pleaded for forgiveness. 'Oh, father,' he said, 'if you will forgive me I will never neglect you again, and I will always love you and remember what you tell me.' I took the boy in my arms and kissed him and blessed him, and that was the beginning of a great understanding between us. Ever since he has been an obedient and a blessing to me, my poor boy. If he knew his father needed anything he would move heaven and earth to get it for me. Oh, fathers, have the doors of your hearts wide open, and full of love and tenderness for your children. Oh, how many prodigals there are through misunderstanding between father and son! And how often there is never a reconciliation! How many prodigals tonight are there around the flowing bowl, and how many broken-hearted mothers are at home wondering where the wandering boy has strayed? How many a trusting father, too, has been disappointed in his son. Oh, boys, it is a cruel thing to betray a trusting father. Your dear old father that loves you, and is proud of you, how can you sneak away into vice and sin, away from his love and his trust?"

"Think of him growing old, and his poor head growing gray with the weight of the years; your poor old father! His beloved boy is lost to him,

and he is sorrowing. If he is still spared to you, won't you write your dear old father a letter? God bless you! Oh, God give us love and compassion and splendid charity that we may reach out and save sons from the world, and give them back to their dear fathers and mothers. We are such sinful people. We have sorrow and don't say anything about them. Jesus didn't say anything about his sorrow. He knew they were going to betray him, and kill him, and nail him to the cross, but he didn't say anything about it. God bless you, no, he just grieved and suffered. We are like him, we poor curious people. We hide away our sorrows, and won't let them out, and people don't know we have them, and they have to approach us very gently lest they startle us. The poor old broken fathers don't say anything about the sorrows that are lurking in their hearts. Maybe their neighbors will say, 'How fast the captain is falling,' or, 'How feeble the captain is getting to be.' He has been growing old ever since the boy went away. That is all that the world knows of the great sorrow that is turning the dear old father's hair white, and bending his poor stooping shoulders lower with the years."

"I'll tell you about an experience I had once. There was a big family of good people, but they had a bad boy. So bad they never mentioned his name to their friends, and his picture had been carried upstairs, because people would see it and ask painful questions. The girls didn't want to go out into society, because people would ask about Edward, and the bad boy was a sorrow over the whole house. One time he came into meeting, and his father begged me to speak with him. I did, and glory to God, my words touched his heart, for he had a great big heart, had this spoiled boy. He came up and signed the pledge, and he was a great big fellow, as strong as an ox."

"How that dear family rejoiced, and how they wept and laughed and hung around poor wayward Ned, for he was reformed again. I went to my room at the hotel, and about 2 o'clock in the morning there was a knock at my door. I thought the house was on fire, or something, and I jumped out and opened the door, and who do you think was there? Why it was that great big fellow that had signed the pledge, and he cried and said he had got a message, and wanted to show it to me. It was from his wife. She had been gone from him a long, long time, but when the dear mother knew her son was converted she sent a message, and back was the wires came a word of love and encouragement. The big fellow never touched another drop, and now he is living happily with a dear little wife and his babies. God bless them!"

"There was once a girl down east that left her home and strayed into a wayward path. She would not come home, though her dear mother pleaded with her, and she was bowed down with sorrow. For a long time she strayed, and her name had ceased to be spoken in the household. But the mother, the dear little mother, had not forgotten, and she found a way. She found out where the girl's room was, and she went and had a picture taken, and took it to the daughter's room. She said to herself, 'My poor little girl will come home some night and she will see her mother's face looking at her from the wall, and she will come home.' That was the wire she did. One miserable night the poor wayward girl came home, and while she was shaking the water off her dress she saw the face of her mother, and a little cry went out from her. It was a little, miserable heart-broken cry—and that night she crept to the door of her old home. She tried the door, and it was unlocked! Then she went in and slipped into her mother's room and kissed the dear wrinkled face. The mother threw her arms around her long-lost daughter and was oh, so glad."

"When the girl asked how it was that the door was unlocked, the little mother said, 'I knew you would come home sometime, little one, and I did not want my daughter to find the door locked. You will stay with us, won't you, dear?' And she did. Oh, there is great strength in love—it is the strength that comes with love and faith in Jesus, and I don't care what depth of degradation vice and sin has dragged a human being, glory be to God! that strength is enough to prevail against the gates of Hell. Come up here tonight, every one of you, and sign the pledge. Come right now, while you have the courage. Give me love, my brothers, and love is what you need. God bless you."

MAKING STRONG YOUNG WOMEN

Now the Christian Association
Physical Classes
Begin.

The term of the physical classes of the Young Women's Christian Association commenced yesterday. The classes are as follows:

Ladies—Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a. m.; Monday and Thursday, 5 p. m.

Girls—Monday and Thursday, 3 p. m. The fee is \$5 for twenty-four lessons.

Last Thursday was the last lesson of the course. At the girls' class yesterday a number of friends and relatives of the members were present by invitation.

From now on no visitors will be admitted to the classes until the last Thursday in February.

Two weeks from today Miss Ackermann will speak to members of the Association on her travels, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Waterhouse.

The second course of Tennyson lectures by Mrs. W. F. Frear will commence early in February. The Travel Club will also resume its meetings at the same time.

Mrs. H. E. Coleman, secretary of the Association, presented her resignation at the last meeting of the directors. It was accepted and will take effect on June 1st.

The membership of the Association is now about 225.

The recent lectures in the Opera House by Miss Ackermann and Miss Murcutt were brought about as much by the efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association as by those of the brother association.

The River and Harbor Committee has adopted a provision authorizing the President to negotiate for fixing the level of the Great Lakes.

LINCOLN'S GIFT TO A HONOLULUAN

How Rev. James Kekela Won Watch
and Chain He Wears.



REV. JAMES KEKELA AND HIS WIFE.

DOWN by Kamaupili Church there lives a queer old man who has many a thrilling tale to tell.

His name is Kekela, and he is over seventy-five years old. He has many a treasure, each with a story of its own, but most dearly prized among them is a beautiful gold watch and chain which the gray-haired old gentleman often exhibits with great pride. It was given him by President Lincoln when he was an American citizen for being eaten by cannibals. Here is the story:

In the little Sunday school conducted by the father of Rev. Mr. Parker many years ago over beyond the Nuuanu pail, there was a very devout little Hawaiian boy. His name was James Kekela, and he grew up with a great desire to spread the tidings of the gospel among the people of his own islands and the benighted ones further south, thousands of miles away.

He studied hard and preached among his brothers, finally, with a Reverend tacked to his name, going out over the sea on the hazardous task of carrying the gospel to the cannibal natives of the Marquesan group.

Attempts had repeatedly been made by white missionaries to institute friendly relations, but without avail, and the task had been given up. At last an aged chief, drawing near to death, sent to Hawaii for some one to come and explain the strange theory he had heard about, and Kekela went. He was received with courtesy by a few of the islanders, but there were those who resented and were unfriendly.

For years Kekela struggled to find a little church among them, and when he had succeeded the hostile ones threw stones through his windows, and repeatedly burned down his buildings. At one time they made a final attack on his stone house, and killed nearly all of his little band of followers. These Kekela learned had been tortured to death and their bodies cooked and eaten by the enemies of his church, and the horror of it nearly drove him away, but he struggled on and finally came to be of some influence among them. Those who did not believe ceased to torment, at least, and tolerated his little church, but they were cannibals still, and were continually warring among themselves. Kekela and his flock were always in danger from the warring factions, but they remained and labored.

One day a strange ship came to the islands, and some of her crew landed. From afar the natives had seen the ship, and they waited, hidden among the rocks and brush. The men were caught in ambush, but they all escaped to their boats except one. The ship was the American whaler Congress, and the captive was William Whalen, first officer.

The ship went out to a safe distance and waited for she could do nothing more. On the beach they saw the preparations for the horrible doom of their comrades. All night a fire was kept up, and weird ceremonies were performed. The captive, bound hand and foot, was cruelly tortured, the savages pulling his ears and nose, bending back his thumbs, and committing all manner of atrocities. The poor man cried out in his agony and prayed for death, but this was not to be until the sun had risen. He was compelled to see them bury the dead and prepare the fire upon which his body was to be roasted alive, and to see the savage children dancing in glee over the coming feast.

Just at dawn, when everything was ready, the missionary Kekela arrived. He had heard and he came to protect. His pleading did no good, and he offered a ransom, but the cannibals were inexorable. Kekela hastened away, and among his flock gathered up all the articles of value he could, among them his own watch and chain that he had won by his mission. With these he finally made a bargain for the life of the American, though the chief of the cannibal faction was surly, and treachery was unbecoming the dazed captive took him to his ship. The officers begged him to go away with them, but to all their pleas he shook his head and said his mission was among the people of

the islands. They had to let him return. What he suffered in the years that followed only Kekela knows, but he stayed at his post, and nearly a year after he had saved the life of the American another ship cautiously approached the Marquesan islands. She brought a message from the President of the United States, thanking him for his services and tendering him an invitation to visit the Republic. With the message came a beautifully made boat and a gold watch and chain, with other tokens, aggregating the value of \$500. These, President Lincoln begged Kekela to accept as an acknowledgment of what he had done. The boat is now worn out long since, but the old man still fondly wears the watch and chain. He remained many years among the Marquesans, and came away only when he was compelled to for the sake of his health. Although he is now nearly fourscore, and has grown very feeble, it is his one desire to return to his work there, and he keeps himself informed of all that is going on among the people there.

It is interesting to note that in the cannibal war just ended in the Marquesans, the cannibal chief who professed so persistently against the release of the American, was shot dead by the opposing faction, and was himself overtaken by the horrible fate he would have doomed his captive to.

ALASKA A GREAT PRIZE

Twice its Purchase Price Was
Made in Gold Last
Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The output of the Alaskan gold fields for 1901 will be fully \$15,000,000, said Lyman S. Allen, of Seattle, who left Nome City on October 25, at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. "Alaska will soon be to the United States what South Africa is to England," continued Mr. Allen. "One of the vexatious things which the miners had to contend with this year was the interminable squabble over claims. The overflow of miners from the Klondike struck us last spring and settled on claims already staked. In some cases they would remove claims and drive new stakes, and the original owners have been fighting thousands of these cases in the courts all the year. The gold output for 1900 would have been much larger but for this. The beach claims at and near Nome have been worked out, but back on the creeks there is an unlimited amount of gold. I have a good claim on Oregon creek, twenty-five miles from Nome and twenty miles back from the coast. The latest important strike is on Kotzebue Sound, Bay of Good Hope, away off to the north of Nome. Another important strike that promises great results is in the Blue Stone creek district, west of Nome, and twenty miles south of Port Clarence, one of the good harbors of Western Alaska. The Blue Stone creek district has opened with a rush and it seems to be fully as good as the famous Anvil creek, which cleaned up \$2,000,000 this year. One of the peculiar features about Blue Stone is that it was discovered and opened up by 'tenderfoot.' An experienced miner and his nephew were asked to go and look it over. The old miner went all over the territory and told his friends that there was not anything there worth the while, and came away. Afterward the 'tenderfoot' came along and opened the district, with great results. Between 5,000 and 7,000 men are wintering at Nome and doing what work they can. All last year there were between 25,000 and 30,000 in and around Nome. The general health was excellent, and in this the people were happily disappointed. The run of typhoid in 1898 nearly killed everyone to believe that disease would again be prevalent, but the deaths were exceedingly rare this year. There were a good many fights over territorial rights, early in the season, but things have settled down now. Judge Stevens is the District Judge. Both are doing excellent work."

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse are at present staying at the Peninsula.

J. B. Robertson, proprietor of the Maui News, is in town for a short business trip.

Sheriff Coney, of Kauai, arrived in this city on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning. He will return to Kauai this afternoon.

James D. Doolittle, recently arrived from San Francisco, has been appointed city editor of the Republican, to succeed Mr. Branson, who has resigned.

The Rev. E. S. Chapman has been compelled to postpone his departure for this city indefinitely, to the regret of his many friends, who are interested in the results of his temperance work.

Wray Taylor has received another letter from the Commissioner of agriculture at Washington, requesting that he make a very thorough experiment with lupin beans and report the results.

The Rev. C. H. Thomkins, missionary at Paauilo, has addressed a pastoral letter to his people on the island of Hawaii, expressing the hope that he will soon be able to take up his work again.

A number of people went to Maui on the Eclipse yesterday afternoon to inspect the Kahikuni ranch. This ranch has lately been purchased for Henry Waterhouse and others. It will be used for grazing purposes exclusively.

The board of commissioners of the Fire Department of this city has presented its estimates for coming year to the Superintendent of Public Works. Eventually they will be presented to the Legislature. The current bills were audited and paid at the last meeting of the board.

The usual Burns' anniversary social will be held in Waverley Hall, Bethel street, on Friday evening, January 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets (\$1.00 each) may be had from the following members of the committee: Messrs. N. Kay, George Dall, D. Macrae, J. C. McGill, T. Murray, A. S. Guld, J. H. Catton, R. Anderson, J. C. Brown.

FISTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fitzsimmons and Jeffries May Meet at Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 3.—Dan Stuart authorized the statement today that he is arranging to pull off a fight in this city between the 25th of May and the 10th of June for the championship of the world. He will also give a purse for a fight between Terry McGovern and a man he will produce at the ringside on the day of battle. McGovern has been considered invincible in his class, crawling up from bantam-weight to lightweight and downing all opposition, but Stuart thinks he has found a man of his class who can take his measure; and if not give McGovern the greatest battle of his life.

The signs point to the big battle as one between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, but Stuart is very guarded in his statements, and as a great mass of sensational interviews have gone out he desires to speak authoritatively and deliberately in the matter. The news came by wire from Chicago yesterday that Fitz and Jeff had been matched to fight in Carson in May. When asked if this was "by the cards," Stuart said the news was not a surprise to him. "There will be a fight in this city under my management next summer, and it will be a world's championship battle."

OAHU POLO CLUB.

Members Consult With Maui Players as to Rules.

The attendance of members of the Oahu Polo Club at Moanalua last Saturday was not as large as had been anticipated, but a good game was enjoyed by those present.

Sides were chosen as follows: Messrs. Ed. Luman, Fred. Damon and C. W. Dickey against Messrs. J. P. Fleming, J. P. Cooke, F. T. P. Waterhouse and Harold M. Mott-Smith. Four ten-minute halves were played and a keen contest resulted in a victory for the latter team by 3 goals to 2.

The club has been fortunate in being able to secure twelve sticks from the Maui Polo Club.

The committee on rules met yesterday afternoon and definitely decided upon a code of rules adopted by the Oahu club. It is anticipated that the Maui club will modify their rules in accordance with those of the local club, if they do not in the future use the latter in their entirety. The Maui polo men favor the English code, which possesses an offside rule that is productive of much squabbling among the players. In the code adopted by the Honolulu players this objectionable feature is eliminated.

There is talk of the formation of a polo club on Hawaii, and if this comes about an association of all the clubs is likely to be formed.

A large attendance is looked for at the grounds next Saturday afternoon.

WILSON OUT; MCKENZIE IN

Volcano Stables Change
Management.

BOOM FOR RACING HERE

New Man Noted California Horse-
man and Has Plenty of
Money.

J. R. Wilson is no longer connected with the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, of Hilo; that is to say, he will be no longer than is necessary to wind up his management and introduce a new manager.

Wilson tendered his resignation to the directors of the company a few days ago, and it has been accepted. Failing health and the close attention demanded by his big stock ranch in Nevada, are the reasons of the late manager's action.

Wilson has been connected with the Volcano Stables, principally in the capacity of manager, for the past twenty years. G. S. McKenzie will be Mr. Wilson's successor. He is a Scotch-Canadian by birth, and is well known throughout the Islands as an importer of live stock. McKenzie hails from Napa county, California, where he originally engaged in the carriage and general merchandise business. In 1888 he ran for sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket. The office had been held by a Democrat fourteen years. McKenzie proved successful, and filled the office until 1898, when he decided to withdraw from politics.

In 1897 he was selected by the sheriff of California to go before the State legislature in the interests of the county government bill, which bill he amended and was instrumental in putting through; that bill is in force today. After retiring from politics McKenzie sold his ranch, which was one of the largest in Napa county, and commenced to ship his stock to these islands.

McKenzie is extremely interested in racing, and owns Socialist, which is now running at the Coast tracks, and recently ran a mile in 1:39. He refused \$2,000 for the animal, but long ago, and may bring him here for the June meeting and race him under his own colors.

The new manager has purchased all the stock in the concern held by J. R. Wilson, including his personal effects directly connected with the business, and his racing stable. He leaves for the Coast next Friday to purchase new stock and obtain efficient help, and will return about the first of March. The contract stipulates that he shall take charge on or before April 1st.

The business of the Volcano Stables is one of the largest in the Islands and includes livery stables, hack stands, bus lines, the Honolulu race track, draying, teaming, carriage manufacturing and painting, horseshoeing, harnessmaking and trimming, and the stage and mail routes of the island.

McKenzie will organize a stock yard independent of the Volcano Stables, and will handle stock of all kinds, paying especial attention to fast running and driving horses. He has also leased J. R. Wilson's land at Waimanalo, which he will devote to stock purposes.

The racing policy of the new manager will be radically different to that of the old, for whereas, Wilson owned a large number of race horses, his successor will have none, as he thinks that in the best of sport, a race track manager should not own horses on the track he is handling. It is his plan to get as many horses to the Islands as possible, and to hold big meetings twice a year. Extensive shipments of stock will be made to the Honolulu meetings provided the local owners agree to reciprocate. It is no justice, it is felt, that McKenzie contemplates the converting of the Hilo half-mile track into one of a mile.

The following horses, lately the property of J. R. Wilson, are offered for sale at the stated prices: Billy McKloskey, c. h., aged by George Hooker, \$400; Virgil A. blk. m., aged by True Briton-Big Bertha, \$300; General Cronje (Coast Range), b. g., aged by Martenhurst-Songstress, \$200; Daisy Belle (trotter), c. m., aged, \$350. The property of G. S. McKenzie: Waterfalls, b. g., 4 years, by Watercrest-Nuveva, \$300; Grace Clark (2:25), c. m., 6 years, by Nutwood, \$350.

The retirement of J. R. Wilson will be very generally regretted, for he has a large measure, been responsible for the raising of the standard of Island horses, and has been entirely so for the present flourishing state of racing on Hawaii. Consolation will be found, however, in the reflection that in G. S. McKenzie the best interests of Hawaiian racing have found a conscientious guardian and a devoted enthusiast.

DEPARTMENT HEADS CONFER TOGETHER

Honolulu Iron Works Want a
Renewal of a Lease of
Land.

At the Governor's Council yesterday morning Treasurer Lansing brought up the matter of an application from F. Wright for light wines and beer license at Hilo, with a petition from residents. No objection was made to Mr. Lansing's granting the license.

Mr. Lansing also submitted his financial report for 1900 to the Governor.

P. M. Hatch came in in regard to the exchange deeds between the Oahu Railroad Company and the Territory. The matter was deferred for action later.

An application was read by Mr. McCandless from the Honolulu Iron Works for a renewal of lease to the lands on Queen street which was the location of the old Iron Works. This was referred back to Mr. McCandless for more definite information. He then read a communication from Mr. Baldwin, of Hilo, in regard to the exchange of land with Mr. L. Turner and showed maps of the new proposition. The meeting recommended that Mr. McCandless make such exchange.

The Council will meet this morning for the reading of departmental reports for 1900.

CHANCES FOR SMALL GROWERS

The Cultivation of Vanilla Bean Urged.

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII ARE GOOD

Other Plants Particularly Adapted To Our Soil Described by Expert.

THE following article written by Mr. E. H. Edwards, a gentleman lately arrived from Mauritius, will be read with interest by all who want Hawaii to receive and encourage the small proprietor. Mr. Edwards is now occupying one of the cottages at Allan Herbert's place, Kaili, where he is noting the remarkable vigor and productivity of a vine of the vanilla bean, a product which, it is said, on a large scale in Hawaii, might yield better dividends than sugar. The vine mentioned, which is a small one, Mr. Edwards estimates to be worth \$20 a stand. In Mauritius the net profit from vanilla bean culture is \$550 per acre.

Mr. Edwards writes as follows: In this and subsequent issues we purpose giving to our readers a few notes and statistics on some economic products that commend themselves to the attention of capitalists and small proprietors in large and small, throughout the Hawaiian Territory.

The sugar industry is undoubtedly one that engrosses attention in agricultural circles, but there are large areas throughout the Islands that are unsuited to the cultivation of this staple, which might be turned to profitable account. We are not in any way pessimistic in our views with regard to the sugar industry; long may it continue to flourish and fill the coffers of those who have so boldly and unflinchingly embarked in its culture; but it is well to bear in mind that the product is exempt from disease and the effects of bad seasons. In some sugar-producing countries disease has done much to paralyze the industry.

As is generally known, the cultivation of sugar cannot be entered into without large initial expenditure, far beyond the means of the small capitalist. The cultivation of minor industries, in which the cost of machinery and plant is nominal, appeals to small proprietors and those possessed of moderate capital. There are many such industries; prominent among them stands vanilla. A few acres of this plant, carefully cultivated, gives an annual return unsurpassed by any other product. According to the late W. H. Cockburn Stewart, who lived in a vanilla-growing country, a vanilla vine of five acres gives an annual profit of \$4,250.

Again, the Fourcroya gigantea, or green aloe, flourishes on poor soil, costs little in cultivation, and yields a profit which puts that derived from the sugar industry in the shade. The nucleus for extension is already in the country, as the plant is to be found growing wild in many parts. People, as a rule, are slow to initiate but prone to imitate. Be it once shown that there is virtue in Hawaiian soil and climate for the lucrative investment of capital in the cultivation of the products of which we are about to treat, the dormant capabilities of a large portion of the land that is now lying uncultivated and uncared for will be brought to light. It is always well to remember the old adage, "Don't put all your eggs into one basket."

VANILLA. Vanilla is a native of Eastern Mexico, but the cultivation of the vine has for many years been carried on successfully in Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles. The development of the vanilla trade has added greatly to the wealth of the people of these countries—more particularly of the last named. Large quantities are sent to England, but still larger to the Continent, while the United States consumes annually nearly 500,000 pounds of the fragrant bean, most of which is imported from Mexico and Venezuela.

In the forests of Venezuela the plant grows wild, but a great deal of the produce, when put on the market, is of an inferior quality, principally owing to the pods being gathered before they arrive at maturity. The cause of this early gathering is: "That one family takes it early lest another family should get it when quite ripe for harvest." The chief use of vanilla is for flavoring, perfumery, confectionery, etc. The following is from an American report:

"Twenty years ago the entire crop of beans cultivated and marketed amounted to from 500,000 to 700,000 pounds yearly, and the prices received ranged from \$20 upwards per pound. Now the annual production is 5,000,000 pounds, and the present price from \$5 to \$14 per pound. Strange as it may seem, it is yet true that thousands of people really believe vanilla to be a product of the totem, or 'snuff bean,' and multitudes use flavoring extracts made from this article, and under the name of vanilla. A yearly consumption of 50,000,000 vanilla beans would not suffice to color even the various decoctions which are sold under the name of vanilla extracts and flavorings."

Vanilla plantations are formed of cuttings from the vine, which, under favorable conditions, commence to bear in the second year after planting, but it is not until the third year that a good, paying crop may be expected. The late Mr. H. Cockburn Stewart, at one time administrator of Seychelles, in a dispatch to the Mauritius government, wrote: "An ordinary vanilla plantation, or 'vanillerie,' as it is called here, is about five acres in extent, and at a moderate computation represents a production of 250 pounds of vanilla per acre. A clear profit of ten rupees a pound, after deducting all expenses of production, shipping and freight to Europe, may be accepted as a fair calculation, thus giving a profit of 2,500 rupees an acre, or equal to \$500."

This is a somewhat exaggerated estimate, but there is no doubt that with careful and proper treatment in its cultivation, and under the pods, there are few, if any, tropical products that yield, acre for acre, such a handsome return as vanilla. It is a vine that should be planted in every garden throughout the Hawaiian archipelago. The care and at-

tention that the cultivation of the plant, and the preparation of the pods necessitate, would be a diversion and pleasant intellectual occupation for the daughters of the well-to-do, while the cottage woman would find in it the attention he bestowed on his culture.

The cultivation of perfect vanilla pods depends on their being gathered on the day that they arrive at maturity, and in their preparation. A knowledge of the former is soon acquired, and were the industry to be developed to such an extent as to justify the outlay, central curing establishments would undoubtedly be erected, where the small producer could send his pods to be prepared, and be thus assured of a good and marketable article. In return for the labor given to its production.

CARDAMOM. Cardamoms, or "Grains of Paradise," are principally grown in the Eastern Archipelago, but, periodically, shipments of small quantities go forward from Madagascar and West Africa. They are used as a flavoring material for cakes and liquors, also in medicine, and to a large extent by the natives of India, in curries.

There are two kinds—the Malabar and Mysore cardamom. Natives usually prefer the Malabar, whereas the Mysore is more generally appreciated in European markets, and in consequence commands a higher price. The demand is, undoubtedly, limited. In 1883 and 1884, when there was only a small area under cultivation in Ceylon, the profits from certain small patches in that island were equal to between two and three hundred pounds sterling per acre. As a natural consequence the cultivation was largely extended, until the supply exceeded the demand; prices fell to such an alarming extent that their cultivation became discouraged, and a large area was abandoned. At the present time the industry is such as to leave a substantial margin of profit, so Ceylon tea planters are, in many instances, turning their attention to this product; but, as cardamom is very jealous as to soil, elevation and atmospheric influences, there is not likely to be any great rush in again planting up large areas. Cardamoms may grow freely in many districts, but frequently, although this is the case, they throw out no racemes and are consequently unproductive. They often flourish and yield large crops on one side of a hill, while on the other side the return is next to nil.

In essaying the cultivation of this spice in the Hawaiian Archipelago it would be advisable to test the suitability of various localities on a small scale before embarking largely in the enterprise in any one spot. Given favorable conditions the cultivation of cardamoms is one that amply repays the cost of production and one that should be encouraged in these Islands.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea was first brought to Europe by the Dutch in 1610, when it brought an almost fabulous price. In 1650, that of ordinary quality realized £10 per pound; at the present time a very drinkable tea is offered to the British and Continental public at 1-3d per pound.

The tea production of the world is now approximately estimated at 1,150,000,000 pounds, and of this the United States consumes nearly 100,000,000 pounds. A large proportion reaches the States from China and Japan, but, of late, India and Ceylon teas have found favor, and the demand for these is rapidly increasing. Owing to the immense area that has been brought under tea cultivation in various countries during the last decade, the profits arising from its cultivation have been materially diminished; but, under favorable conditions, they are still such as to justify further extension.

In Ceylon tea grows from the sea level up to 5,000 feet, that at the higher elevations being of a superior grade. People inhabiting at second south latitudes are now turning their attention to its culture, the essay made at the instance of the Colonial Government having proved an unqualified success.

So far as is at present known there is nothing to prevent the tea plant taking as kindly to Hawaiian soil as it does to that in other parts of the world. The cost of field labor would be the most important factor in affecting the profits, as tea-making machinery has been brought to such a state of perfection that the cost of preparation is reduced to a minimum.

Should Hawaiian planters be able to put their teas into Honolulu as cheaply as planters in Ceylon do theirs into Colombo—and so far as is seen there is no reason why this should not be done—the United States market might be embarked in with all confidence.

What tea is to England coffee is to the United States, more especially in the Southern States. The coffee consumption for the United States increased from 30,000,000 pounds in 1882 to 115,000,000 in 1891, to 163,000,000 in 1890, and to 193,000,000 in 1894 and 1895. In 1892 there was an import of 629,674 pounds, or 9.61 pounds per head. Since that date the imports have slightly fluctuated.

Heretofore the cultivation of coffee in Hawaiian Territory has not been attended with success. Various reasons are assigned for this, one being that owing to the beans ripening all the year round, the cost of picking is so heavy that there is no margin for profit. This is undoubtedly a great drawback, but, possibly, it might be obviated by seasonal and judicious pruning. Unless this is done it is impossible to regulate the time of blossoming consequent regular ripening.

CINCHONA BARK. Of the world's production of cinchona bark the United States imports and consumes 7,500,000 pounds, besides 3,000,000 ounces of quinine.

With these figures in view, when treating of the agricultural resources of the Hawaiian Islands the following question naturally suggests itself: Could not America's first Colonial possession furnish a portion of the parents' requirements of cinchona bark? The answer that would be given by those who have studied the sources of supply would be in the affirmative, as the climatic conditions of the Islands are well suited to the growth of the cinchona tree, and, with some of its species, soil is but a secondary consideration.

When the tree would grow well, a practical man, before embarking in the enterprise, would want to know if it would pay to cultivate. The history of cinchona cultivation during the past twenty years shows to what extent enterprise may affect the price of a given staple.

It was mainly due to the enterprise of Ceylon planters that quinine was brought down from fifteen shillings to one shilling and three pence per ounce. The cultivation of cinchona bridged over the gloomy interval between the eras of coffee and tea. The hill country of Ceylon above 3,500 feet was in 1883 and 1884, throughout its plantation area, more or less dotted over with cinchona plants of nearly every species and of all ages. During a period of thirteen years Ceylon alone exported 115,000,000 pounds of bark,

which proved fatal to the trade and enterprise.

With the fall in the price of cinchona bark, and the fact that the cultivation of tea would prove an unqualified success having been established, cinchona was practically abandoned in Ceylon and has continued so until the present day. There are, however, one or two men—wiser in their generation—who look upon cinchona as the best way to make a living, and are being brought under tea cultivation—not only in Ceylon, but elsewhere. These men are now spreading their tea fields, as their brothers in coffee did in days gone by, with cinchona plants. Cinchona, as we all know, need not be harvested at any particular time; the grower can wait for a remunerative market before felling the cinchona trees, or cutting the vine leaves.

The following is an example of the yield of the cinchona tree:

Three-year-old trees give about one pound dry bark from ten trees.
Four-year-old trees give about one pound dry bark from seven trees.
Five-year-old trees give about one pound dry bark from four trees.
Six-year-old trees give about one pound dry bark from two trees.
Seven-year-old trees give about one pound dry bark from one tree.

Java has the largest area under systematic cultivation—25,000 acres—and a considerable quantity is shipped from the central American States. In Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador there is a large area covered with indigenous trees, but with the exception of the calimaya species cutting has been stopped owing to low prices.

In 1886 there were four quinine factories in the United States manufacturing about 150,000 pounds; until 1879 the States had a heavy import duty on quinine equal to 20 per cent, to protect local manufacturers, but in that year this duty was abolished, though afterwards partly reimposed. Among the various species of the cinchona tree may be mentioned, of ficellina, calimaya, ledgeriana and succubra. Probably the last named is best suited to the Hawaiian Islands. It is the most hardy in its growth, is less jealous as to soil, and its bark has of late years attracted much attention among chemists as its rivals.

Cinchona culture may not at the present moment commend itself as a highly remunerative one, but it would make an excellent stand-by.

The cinchona tree is a highly ornamental one, and is frequently seen in bungalow gardens; it is also planted to define the boundaries of different fields on tea and other plantations. An avenue of succubra trees cannot be surpassed from an ornamental point of view; moreover, it has always been recommended so that those who plant it combine the useful with the ornamental.

FIBERS.

Of the numerous tropical cultures that suggest themselves as suitable to the Hawaiian Archipelago that of fiber-producing plants stands prominently forward. Of all others of this species the fourcroya gigantea, or green aloe, owing to the facility with which it is propagated, the freedom with which it adapts itself to almost any soil, and the little care that it requires when once established, commends itself to the attention of landed proprietors.

For many years planters in different countries have fought shy of this culture owing to the difficulties experienced in decorticating the leaves; still, notwithstanding this drawback, many growers in Mauritius have found it a profitable industry. A machine has recently been exported in one year and this manufactured by the primitive grater.

In using the grater the leaves are passed half way into the machine and then withdrawn by hand. They are then reversed and the other half treated in the same manner. A machine has recently been invented through which the leaves pass in one process, thus ensuring an unbroken length of fiber. Owing to there being no backward scrape, there is no loss of fiber, and the machine is capable of taking any size of leaf—from pineapple to the largest of the aloe plant. The introduction of this machine is likely to stimulate the fiber industry to no inconsiderable extent.

There are probably thousands of acres in the Hawaiian Islands available for aloe culture, and it is not difficult to find evidence to villagers and others that there was a demand from American traders for this product they would speedily cultivate it. As in the preparation of vanilla, central factories would be erected, so that the small grower, or aloe farmer, would simply have to plant his aloe, and, when mature, to cut and carry his leaves to the factory, where he would find a ready sale. Aloes would grow well on exhausted sugar land, or if planted between the rows of coconut trees.

The fourcroya gigantea is to be recommended, as the fiber is superior, and it has all the advantages of the American arizela (blue leaf) without its disagreeable acid, which makes the handling of the leaf very much easier for the workmen employed.

CASES BEFORE THE TERRITORY COURTS

(From Monday's Daily.)

In the ejectment suit of David Dayton, as guardian of Thomas Metcalf, a minor, against Helen K. Roland et al., \$400 damages are claimed. The contest is over Kaulaheha lands which are yielding \$40 per month rental, and the minor's claim is based on his grandfather's will, which devised the property to the minor's late father, Frank Metcalf, and his bodily heirs after death. As already noted, defendant has filed an answer of general denial with notice that for defense she will rely upon the proof of fraud.

Anapa is suing D. O. Kiu for \$205 debt. Mr. Garcia Cordova has petitioned for the appointment of M. G. Silva as administrator of the estate of the late M. Gomes Garrido, who was his son-in-law. He states in an affidavit that the disinheritance of his father, Garcia, acting as his attorney, was without his consent or knowledge. His attorney is J. M. Vivas, and Correa acted for him while he was ill.

Two Chinese firms are endeavoring to straighten out a tangle of business interests. The Yuen of Hongkong is suing Sam Wo Koo Koo of Honolulu, and as garnishees Nam Chong Wai of Hanapepe, Kauai, and Yua Lee of Lahaina, Maui, for a debt of \$1,347.03 and interest.

Tong Chong Chan is suing the New Zealand Insurance Company for \$500 on loss by the Chinatown fire of last year.

Neumann, Henshall and Davis, solicitors for the plaintiff, have filed a motion to set for hearing on the 21st instant the bill for injunction of Harry R. Hitchcock et al. against Frank Hustace et al. An affidavit is appended stating that delay will jeopardize the rights of plaintiff and urging the early hearing of the case.

An inventory in the estate of J. A. da Silva, deceased, shows a valuation of \$1,025 and a mortgage of \$500 on four lots at Kapaehulu.

The inventory filed in the estate of Maria Boregas shows an estimated value of \$629.39.

By attorneys for plaintiffs, motion has been made to the court hearing the cases of Macfarlane vs. Catton, Frank Fowler & Co. vs. Catton and Macfarlane.

HIGH SHERIFF BROWN WANTS PERFECT MEN AS POLICEMEN

Candidates for Police Honors Will be Obligated To Go Into Long and Careful Training.

AT LAST High Sheriff Brown has a weight off his mind. The rules and regulations for guidance of the police department have been printed, and the many sleepless nights spent by Sheriff Brown have borne fruit in the shape of a neat little book in sheepskin cover. That it will cause much uneasiness on the part of those who are already on the force and find that they do not come up to his ideal of policemen, and cause aspirants for the honor of wearing a star on their left breast, to tear their hair in despair, does not affect Brown.

He has only done his duty; what more can man do? If the new policemen are able to pass the required standard we be it unto any man who attempts to protest when his presence is wanted at the station. The candidate must be five feet, ten inches in height, and that, too, in his stocking feet. It will be well for the applicant to remember that point, and also that he is expected to be "generally intelligent."

It is evident that no one will be permitted to join the force if he is a married man, for the rules distinctly say that "He shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department." Yet even this may prove a boomerang for Mr. Brown, for some husbands may look with favor upon a calling that will give them a good excuse to remain out late at nights. This would certainly be better than the old excuse about the "club."

But after devoting his whole time to the "perfect" the poor policeman's trouble is not over yet, for in the next article it says that "A policeman is considered ALWAYS on duty." Mr. Brown is paying the way for a strike among his men for shorter hours. But woe betide the man who joins the department with any hirsute ornamentation upon his face. If he approaches Brown in the proper manner he may be able to procure permission to wear a moustache, but under no circumstances would he be permitted to wear a beard. In fine weather the shoes must be carefully polished, but in wet weather he can obtain a little comfort, and put on his old boots.

But all credit is due to the high sheriff, for if he attains his object Honolulu will have a police force that any city might be proud of; and if, when passing we forget and "come to the point of attention" with one hand on the seam of our trousers and the other raised to the visor of our cap, we humbly beseech you, Mr. Brown, not to keep us in that position too long. It is tiresome.

NEGRO LABOR AS VIEWED BY MAUI NEWS AND HILO HERALD

THE editor of the Maui News and the editor of the Hilo Herald have antagonistic views on the advisability of importing negro laborers for the Island plantations. The following editorials in those papers contrast their opinions:

FROM THE MAUI NEWS.

The introduction of negro labor on the Island offers a possible solution of the labor troubles. But good judgment must be used in the matter. They should only be brought in limited numbers at first, and every plantation which uses them should also secure the services of a white man from the South who knows and understands negroes, and leave their management largely in his hands. They are not to be handled as are Chinese and Japanese, and any manager who is not familiar with them will not be able to get the best results from them. It must be remembered that they are American citizens, and are familiar with the higher forms of civilization. It must also be remembered that as a class they are easily led by kind hands, and they instinctively look upon their employers as their friends. If they are met and treated fairly, and receive advances to enable them to live till they become self-supporting, they will form a valuable element of Island labor, and will come to the Islands by thousands. The better element of them will not come at first, but if they find it all right here, the very best class of them will come. All that is then to be feared is a stampede from the South to the Islands.

FROM THE HILO HERALD.

The introduction of negroes in large bodies into Hawaii may be a good thing for the planters, but if we are to judge by the reports from the States they are a class best left in their native lair. Some years ago when the subject was being agitated it was understood that none but married couples with families would be imported, but it seems that the lot for Maui is composed principally of young single men. Nearly every State in the South has had its lynching bees in which a negro has been the central figure. The lynchings have been in some instances as revolting as the crimes committed. These occurrences have not had the effect desired—that of toning down the morals in the quarters; rather has it had the effect of driving the more dangerous ones to other localities and where some of them have met the fate their depraved morals and ungovernable passions brought upon them. Lynchings of negroes for unmentionable crimes have become popular as far west as Colorado, and if the exodus of negroes from the South to Hawaii becomes general the popularity of these bees may extend even to the Isles of the Pacific. This Island needs laborers in order that the leading industry may continue, but it should not be maintained at the expense of others. It must never be said that children are not safe in going to school, and from their homes to school, and yet it is probable this condition of affairs will exist when 10,000 Southern negroes are landed on Hawaiian soil.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY HERE

Well-known Honoluluans To Build a Good System at Once.

There will be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works today the articles of association of a new telephone company which, on account of its inauguration in the first month of the new century, will be called the Century Telephone Company, Ltd.

This new company has been contemplated for some time, and its formation has been brought about by the continual complaints of subscribers concerning the poor service of the present system. A. E. Nichols, D.D.S., and W. Howard, M.D., are the promoters, and the officers are as follows: George W. Smith, president; C. B. Wood, vice president; F. J. Lowrey, treasurer; A. Barnes, secretary; E. B. McClannahan, auditor.

The capital stock of the new corporation is to be \$100,000, divided into 15,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each, with the option of increasing the capital from time to time, not to exceed \$1,000,000, and the issuance of shares of the same par value accordingly.

The new company has a strong backing. Halstead & Co., brokers, will have charge of the handling of the stock to be placed on the market. Agents will be sent out immediately to secure subscriptions for the new system.

Two systems are in contemplation. The first of these is the ordinary circuit system and the second is the automatic system which has recently been introduced with such satisfaction in San Francisco. With this system the subscriber makes the connection with the number he desires by means of a push button, and does not have to depend upon the careless ears of "Central." When he pushes the button in the proper manner the number drops down at the main office, and "Central" makes the connection from sight. No ear-pieces are used at the central office, and thus perfect privacy is insured.

If this system is inaugurated it will be a boon to long-suffering Honolulu. Under the automatic system the wires will all be underground, and there will be no more reports of "wires crossed;" neither will there be the trouble of induction. Other improvements will be instituted with the new system, and there will be reason for general congratulation among the City's residents, say the promoters.

Mrs. James Campbell was hostess of a pleasant excursion to Waiwalea, her guests being the Misses Campbell, Mrs. Cunha, John A. Cummins, John H. Wise, A. R. Cunha, Prince David and others. The Kawaihau quintet accompanied the party, which made merry at the Halewa Hotel.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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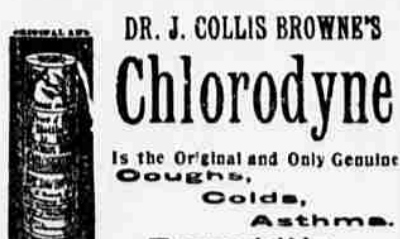
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PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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The South Dakota Supreme Court holds that a Board of Education has power to exclude from the schools a pupil who has not been vaccinated.



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Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was the whole story of the defendant.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, restores the system, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St., London, W. O

A TRIO OF DECISIONS

Supreme Court Acts in Three Cases.

HEALTH BOARD REBUKED

D. L. Akwai Wins His Suit—Estate of Joseph Lazarus—Willard Matter.

Three Supreme Court decisions were rendered yesterday. The first was in the matter of the appeal of J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, from a decision in the Circuit Court.

D. L. Akwai, the plaintiff, had applied to McCandless for a permit to build, and had been refused, under authority of a resolution passed by the Board of Health to the effect that no permits to build should be issued to erect buildings within a specified area, bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River streets, because of its insanitary condition, low altitude and bad drainage. The plaintiff petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel the Superintendent to issue the desired permit, under certain sections of the Penal Laws, which had been fully complied with.

The Circuit Court held that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that while it had a wide power for the protection of the public health it could not interfere in the granting of permits to build on lots owned by private persons. The decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion. The executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion. The executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion.

On appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. Justice J. Perry in his opinion stated that the Board of Health had gone entirely beyond its proper scope, and pointed out that there might be many good reasons for obtaining a permit upon certain premises even though in an insanitary condition. He pointed out that the Board of Health had no authority to do anything prejudicial to the public health or safety. It also stated that the Board of Health "could no more prohibit the granting of a building permit than it could prohibit the execution of a lease of the premises or the execution of a contract to erect a building thereon."

The decision of the Circuit Court, sitting in probate, in the matter of the estate of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion. The executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion. The executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Justice J. Perry giving the opinion.

The charge of interest for the sum of \$4,550, which the executor withdrew from the bank and held without accounting for, for twelve months. The inference is that the money was a personal loan to himself, and as he has made no record of its disposal for that time, he is charged with interest at the legal rate. The master's fee was adjudged to be properly a disallowance of commissions to that extent, the master's services having been required on account of the executor's fault in accounts, and this sum was also affirmed as chargeable against the executor.

Justice C. A. Galbraith and A. Perry concurred in the opinion. The third decision was in the case of John D. Willard vs. Antonio Vincent and T. Ledward, and it remands the matter to the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit for taxation of costs and such other proceedings as may be deemed proper.

Willard, the plaintiff acting as assignee of respondent Ledward, a voluntary bankrupt, in a bill of equity prayed for the cancellation of two bills of sale of certain personal property for \$400 to respondent Vincent, on the ground that the contract was entered into to defraud creditors, and with the purpose of defrauding creditors. The lower court found a decision and decree dismissing the bill and the plaintiff took an appeal.

The decree is affirmed by the Supreme Court. Upon the pleadings and evidence it was found that the sum paid for the property by Vincent was full and fair value; that the transaction as to Vincent was bona fide, and that at the time of the purchase Vincent had no reasonable cause to believe Ledward to be insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Henry Gehring and Chas. Butzke, plumbers, filed a complaint in assumpsit against Lee Chin in which it is alleged that defendant is indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of \$210 for balance due on account.

In re David Dayton, guardian of the estate of Thos. Metcalf, minor, vs. Helen Rowland et al., the defendant Helen Rowland has filed an answer to the complaint denying each and all the allegations and announcing that fraud will be relied upon for defense.

FRANK JAMES LOSES. Withdraws From the Canvass for Legislative Doorkeeper.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—Frank James, brother of Jesse James, the noted bandit, has lost in his fight for the doorkeepership of the Missouri House of Representatives. No man at the capital has, it is said, worked harder than he for an appointment. James personally applied to the different members of the Legislature to give him recognition for the benefit of future generations of his family. The decision was reached in the Democratic caucus after an all-night session. James' name was presented by Judge T. P. Hawkins, a venerable member, who pleaded eloquently for the candidate. On the first ballot James received but fifteen votes. On the second ballot James withdrew his name, "thanking from the bottom of his heart" those who had given him support.

James surrendered to Governor Crittenden years ago, after his brother Jesse had been killed by Bob Ford, and ever since has lived an upright life.

More than 100 men are down with the grip at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Col. Meade and Captains Marx and Pickering are among the sufferers.



VERY little activity has been exhibited in the stock market during the past week, most of the heavy buyers seeming to prefer to hold on for a short while at least. Ewa and Waiwala stocks were the most sought after, the former selling quite freely from 28 1/2 to 29 1/2, closing yesterday from 27 1/2 to 28. Last year's crop, as announced in the Advertiser, has been finished with a total tonnage amounting to 27,700 tons. The new crop is now being taken off, and from present indications it appears as though it would yield at least 32,000 tons.

Waiwala sold fairly well at the beginning of the week at 115, closing yesterday at 115 1/2. Olan paid-up has been lively for the past few days, many orders being received for this stock. The fact that the plantation has 5,000 acres of cane growing is gradually being appreciated by the public, and it is perhaps the favorite stock on the market today.

The quotations of other sugar securities at closing time yesterday was as follows: Honouliuli, 160 asked, 155 bid; Kahuku, 25 asked, 24 1/2 bid; Kihel paid-up sold at 17 1/2, although it showed signs of weakness during the afternoon; Oahu, 155 asked, 152 1/2 bid; Pioneer, 135 asked, no bids offered. McBryde is still a favorite stock, although few sales were made during the week. Other securities remain nearly the same as last week.

Among the bond securities there was little or no activity shown. Hawaii Government six per cent bonds being offered at 99 1/2. Hilo railroad bonds are gradually attracting attention, and it is understood in business circles that a deal is about to be consummated by the agents of the company, Dillingham & Co., Ltd., for the sale of nearly \$200,000 worth of these bonds to a local concern.

EMINENT ARCHITECT ARRIVES IN THIS CITY. Among the passengers to arrive by the Alameda was E. A. P. Newcomb, of Boston, who comes to Honolulu to enter into partnership with C. W. Dickey, the architect.

Newcomb has practiced the architectural profession for over thirty years. His father was a noted architect in Boston. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Newcomb was made a member of the firm under the name of L. Newcomb & Son. During the time of this partnership he designed the Boston & Lowell Railroad Station, now a part of the Northern Union Station of Boston; the Memorial Hall at Bowdoin College; the first modern dormitory at Tufts College; Follen Hall, the first modern dormitory at Cambridge, built for Christine Nilsson; the First Baptist Church at Portland, Maine, and many stores, warehouses, and banking buildings in Portland, after the great fire.

In 1872 Mr. Newcomb travelled and staid one year in Europe, returning soon after the great fire in Boston, and continued his work with his father. Five years later he went to Europe, visiting nearly every cathedral town in England and travelling extensively in Western Europe. His first residences were in Buffalo and St. Louis, being acknowledged by the foremost architects of the country as works of art. He built the First Baptist Church in Haverhill, Mass., one of the largest churches in the States; the First Universalist Church in Boston, numerous chapels, some as far west as Dakota; the Sanitarium at Andover, Mass., and the Hotel Bristol, being the first apartment hotel in which all rooms and baths had direct light. Some of the first and best examples of cement construction in dwellings have been built by Mr. Newcomb, and several of the largest and most complete stables in Massachusetts and New York States.

Mr. Newcomb's experience has been a varied one as a designer and builder. By the end of next week there will be no Honolulu Iron Works in Honolulu. The big engines and all the other machinery have been taken to Kakaako, and nothing but the office and store department will remain when the few scraps that are yet to be moved have been carted away. The giant engines used in the manufacture of sugar mills, the boiler shop, pattern maker's establishment, smithery, machine shop and other sections of the works are already being set up in the new location and workmen are now engaged in removing the heavy foundations of lifts and other machinery.

These foundations were put in many years ago, but they are still firm and solid, and blasting is required to move some of them. All day yesterday the sound of the blasts could be heard, and in the shaft-casting department many heavy powder blasts had to be used before the steel works could be loosened from the underpinning.

The new Kakaako works combine the most extensive enterprise in this line ever attempted in the Islands. The facilities there are greatly increased over those of the old works, and the new works will now be able to avoid any overcrowding unless it be from lack of mechanics. This is not a probable trouble, however, and more extensive projects than ever before can be handled with ease. It was for a time in contemplation to have a marine railway, and to undertake the repairing of vessels, and even the building of ships in dry docks. This idea, however, has been laid on the table, at present, pending the Government's decision upon the plan of enlarging the harbor.

The offices and store room of the works will remain somewhere in the business portion of Honolulu, though they may be moved from the present location at Queen and Nuuanu streets. The work has been in the old location for over fifty years, since the industry was first established here.

TO BUILD A CREMATORY. Advertisements for tenders for the construction of the foundation of the garbage crematory have been published and it now looks as if the crematory would be built. It is necessary that all bids be in by 12 o'clock noon of the 23d of this month. Complete plans of the foundation, giving dimensions, may be viewed in the office of W. B. Rowell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.

It is the intention to locate the new crematory on the low plain between the kerosene oil warehouse and the rifle range in Kakaako, a few hundred yards makai of the rubbish dumping ground. The rapid growth of the City makes it necessary to erect an immense furnace capable of handling all of the rubbish collecting in a town of much larger population than Honolulu. It was formerly intended to have the crematory on South street near Queen, but property owners interested, so the idea was abandoned. For years past garbage has been dumped on a vacant lot beyond Lanikai street in Kowale and consumed in great open fires. The practice of picking over the pile of refuse matter by children and even adults was dangerous on account of the liability of contracting contagious diseases. Soon after the plague outbreak a year ago the Board of Health demanded that a suitable crematory be constructed. Alexander Young, then Minister of the Interior, succeeded in getting the item through the Council of State. The machinery was obtained and then a serious delay was necessary, due to the compulsory change of site. Since that time the machinery has remained in the mud of South and Queen streets.

AMALGAMATION OF CAR SYSTEMS. The contemplated union of the two car systems will be a great improvement for Honolulu. If when the mule-cars have become electrified and the rapid transit system is completed they are joined, residents will be afforded up-to-date accommodations in the matter of transportation about the City. By the consolidation of the two systems the nuisance of transfers would be done away with and the passenger will get a fair exchange for his money in the five-cent ride from one end of the City to the other.

While the lively life of the present system has done good service for Honolulu, it is felt that with the City's growth and progress in other matters they should be replaced by something more modern and more in conformity. Electricity is better calculated to keep pace with the thriving metropolis of the Islands, which is keeping pace with the times.

The work of the Rapid Transit Company is being pushed forward and by the time the present line of the new system are in readiness it is probable that arrangements will have been completed for the transfer of the Tramway Company's interests and no delay will occur in the continuation of the construction of the new lines.

The step from the horse-car period to that of the electric is always a pronounced mark of a City's advance in progress, growth and enterprise. Honolulu is ready for the step.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

MULES and HORSES

Hay AND Grain.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. E. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, BAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 3,590,000
Total reinsurance 42,850,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are extracted from the best and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each of all druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors through out the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Companies, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, January 11.
 Am. schr. Helene, Christensen, 30 days from San Francisco.
 Saturday, January 12.
 Nor. s.s. Thyra, Edvardson, from Seattle, en route to Manila, with horses.
 W. schr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.
 L. I. schr. Nieuau, Wyman, from Kauai with 4,015 bags of sugar.
 Am. bkn. Westport, Nielsen, from San Francisco.
 Sunday, January 13.
 B. A. s.s. Charles Nelson, Andersen, from Seattle.
 Am. s.s. Emily F. Whitney, Brigrman, 16 days from San Francisco.
 Am. bkn. Echo, Beleson, 61 days from Newcastle.
 Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, from Port Blakely.
 W. schr. Maui, Lane, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
 L. I. schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports with 6,275 bags of sugar, 100 bags of pia, 40 bags rice, 11 bags of taro, 1 horse, and 22 packages of sundries.
 L. I. schr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa with 2,000 bags of sugar.
 Monday, January 14.
 Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, 4 days from Seattle.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, January 11.
 H. N. gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kona ports.
 Saturday, January 12.
 Am. bkn. Robert Sudden, Kilmann, for San Francisco.
 L. I. schr. Walaleale, Piltz, for Kauai.
 Monday, January 14.
 Gas. schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kaili-hui-wai.
 L. I. schr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
 L. I. schr. Nieuau, Wyman, for Hanalei.
 Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for windward Oahu ports.

TO SAIL TODAY.

W. schr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 noon.
 W. schr. Maui, Lane, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 W. schr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 L. I. schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Niihau and other Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 B. A. schr. Charles Nelson, Andersen, for San Francisco via Kahului.
 H. N. gas. schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kaili-hui-wai.
 P. M. S. S. City of Peking, for the Orient.
 S. S. Elthu Thomson, Whitney, for Seattle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kauai per schr. W. G. Hall, Sunday, January 13: Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Miss Paula Isenberg, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Anton Cropp and wife, Miss McNeer, J. P. Murray, Dr. Wall, G. W. Hayward, Miss Wickie, J. Bowler, Miss Bobben, Ben Naveole, Miss L. Pupuki, L. Kaaloa, A. D. Hills, J. A. Coney, H. Birkmyre and wife, Julia Brood, and 26 deck.
 From Hilo and way ports, per schr. Claudine, January 12th: W. R. Castle, W. A. Castens, Dr. N. Russell, F. W. Hankey, Miss P. Hoolikaikali, Ah Chong, C. M. Brown, David Lewis, M. A. Quinn, G. S. McKenzie, H. Holmes, J. T. Brown, wife and three children; Miss Emeine Brown, Li Cheung, See Yun, J. S. Boyle, H. L. Bush and wife, Rev. Y. Imamura, D. L. Buckant, G. B. Shaw, J. Marshall, G. K. Wilder, F. B. Langstroth, Miss Parry, J. T. McCrosson, R. H. Long, J. Hind, Hon. Paul Isenberg, S. Pirer, C. Achong, J. S. McCandless, Walter B. McBryde, H. D. Coulton, J. Kamanuoa, and 78 deck passengers.
 Per schr. Walaleale, from Kilauea, January 12th: O. Schmidt, F. W. Jando, T. Sagstetter, and 1 deck passenger.
 From Makawell, per schr. Nieuau, January 12th: D. Kalamakani, servant and 7 deck.
 From San Francisco, per bkn. Westport, January 12th: James R. Doolittle.

Shipping Notes.

The Aorangi is due from the Colonies tomorrow.
 At noon today the steamer Claudine sails for Hilo and way ports.
 Steamer Lehua sails at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Molokai ports.
 At 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Maui leaves for Maui ports.
 The steamer W. G. Hall will leave for Kauai ports this afternoon at 5 o'clock.
 The schooner Ada sails this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Hanalei and Kaili-hui-wai.
 The Mlowera will arrive from Victoria on Saturday, en route to the Colonies.
 The gasoline schooner Malolo departed for Hanalei and Kaili-hui-wai yesterday afternoon.
 The China, due here from the Orient on Friday, will take the next mail to the Coast.
 The City of Peking is due from San Francisco today with four days' later news and mail.
 Deputy Collector Bailey, of Hawaii Mill, has reported to Collector Stuebel that a Chinese has made his escape from a vessel at that port. The collector of this port reported the matter to District Attorney Haid yesterday morning.
 The schooner Twilight, which arrived from Washington Island, putting into this port in distress, on December 23d, is being rapidly made ready for sea. Repairs ordered by the recent board of survey are being made.
 Schooner Churchill, bark Fantast, British ship Falls of Garry, bark Haydon, schooner Brown, schooner Drummond, schooner Lyman, D. Foster, schooner Muriel, ship Mary G. Cushing, and the German ship Roland are now on their way to these Islands from Newcastle with coal. They are all the way from eighteen to ninety-six days out.

Notice to Shipmasters.

A Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.
 Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
 C. O. CALKINS, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

WILCOX IN THE WORLD

What New York Paper Says About Him.

IS A LATTERDAY HERO

Romantic Rot About Hawaii's First and Only Delegate to Congress.

Gigantic of stature, swarthy of skin, accomplished of manner, martial in carriage, romantic and impulsive of temperament is Robert W. Wilcox, the native Hawaiian who has just been elected as the first delegate to Congress from that Territory, says the New York World.

His titles are as numerous as the names of a Spanish baby. First it was Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery of Italy; later it was Sublieutenant in the Italian navy. Further on in his career we find him a Major in King Kalakaua's army, and after that monarch was dethroned he still held his commission under Queen Liliuokalani. Still later the title of Prince Vincochi was conferred upon him.

When the monarchial Government was overthrown Wilcox became the first Governor. Each party he has followed, or led, has seemed most propitious. The latest honor conferred upon him is a seat in the United States Congress.

It is a significant fact that Wilcox should be victorious in this fight when it is well known that he had been a bitter opponent of the annexation of Hawaii.

Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, Maui, one of the Islands of Hawaii. His father, William S. Wilcox, of Newport, R. I., was a ship carpenter. His mother was a black kanaka—a native Hawaiian.

He attended an American missionary school on the island. Here he formed an intimate friendship with James Kaneola Booth, the illegitimate son of King David Kalakaua. The boys grew up to early manhood together and while treachery and intrigue were common in the King's court, they walked on the sandy beach and dreamed of a future when they could lead the army and strengthen the throne.

Then Wilcox conceived an idea. At his suggestion Booth pleaded with his unacknowledged father that the two boys be sent to some European military school to prepare for a great future. King Kalakaua acquiesced and appointed his Prime Minister, Don Caesar Celso Moreno, as his Ambassador to Italy and placed the two lads under his charge. In 1881 Moreno placed them in the Royal Military Academy at Turin. In 1882 the boys obtained admission to the military college and in 1885 were graduated and received the commission of Sublieutenants in the navy.

While serving as an Italian officer Wilcox developed a romantic "affaire de coeur." He met and loved the beautiful Princess Gina Sobrero di Stigliano, niece of Prince Ferdinando Marco Colonna di Stigliano, who is now the son-in-law of Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

He knew that the Princess would never give her hand to a plebeian by birth, if not by education and rank. Pride was her strongest characteristic, and to her pride he appealed.

July 20, 1885, Wilcox rebelled against the "missionary Government," with a following of natives, whose object was to put Prince Kalakaua again on the throne as a King, and not as a helpless puppet King.

Wilcox succeeded one morning, with a few armed men, in taking possession of the Government buildings, but Kalakaua's courage failed. He deserted his staunchest supporter and ordered his soldiers not to do anything to assist the young insurrectionist.

Wilcox's men had few arms, and the "missionary party," learning that they would have the support of the King's 500 riflemen, succeeded in capturing Wilcox and his force. It took the sea all one day to compel a surrender from Wilcox and eight men, who were concealed in a wooden bungalow of the King.

Wilcox had a jury trial. The twelve men in the box were his countrymen and they dismissed him, declaring the King also a factor in the revolution.

In 1890 the Wilcox party won in the Legislature and the "missionary party" was driven out, but the King, who had an opportunity to accomplish a coup d'etat, appointed a weak Cabinet. Too late he saw his blunder and sailed to San Francisco, where he died from downheartedness.

Queen Liliuokalani in 1893 was dethroned by United States Minister Stevens, Captain Wiltse and the marines of the cruiser Boston. Then Wilcox swore allegiance to the Queen, and in 1895 joined her revolution.

Mr. Wilcox has been the most unrelenting enemy of the missionaries. When Liliuokalani upset them, Wilcox fought with her. When she surrendered he found him the waged war against her.

In 1896 Wilcox was instrumental in a rebellion against the Dole regime, and kept that government in terror for several weeks. Finally he was captured and condemned to death, and it was only through the influence of President Cleveland and Congress that the Dole Government commuted the sentence to thirty-five years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. He was soon pardoned.

Don Caesar Celso Moreno is now in the United States. It was he who took Wilcox and the King's son to Italy. Strangely enough, it was not until the court declared that Wilcox had married the Princess under false pretenses, and later committed bigamy, that Mr. Moreno knew that Wilcox had deceived the people into believing him to be a Prince.

"It has taken me twenty-one years to learn this man," says the old Prime Minister. "I, who pride myself on my judgment, have been deceived."

With such a varied, adventurous career behind him, Robert W. Wilcox comes to America once more in the name of his native land.

He comes with the record of having been the most persistent opponent of American influence in the Islands. It seems as if his experience with the Princess had embittered him against the white race.

He was elected by native votes against the "missionary party's" utmost efforts, and he owes them no thanks and no allegiance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.
 January 7. No. 7291A—Iokia to Mrs. Kamakee Kaulawelani; piece land, Maunakamale, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.
 No. 7291B—Iokia to Willie Iosia et al; 50 acres land, Paehoe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.
 No. 7291C—Kauamano and husband (Maui) to J. M. Gonsalves, one share in hui land, Paehi, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$70.
 No. 7291E—Keanu and husband (P. K. Kolohe) to Manuel Fernandez; R. P. 7896 (ap. 2), Pulehiki, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$10.
 No. 7291F—Thomas Clark and wife to G. M. Maule; R. P. 953, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$300.
 No. 7291H—David Paona and wife (Kehaula) to Walkane; interest in R. P. 1202, kuli, Makila, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$20.
 No. 7291I—Walkane to Keahula; interest in piece land, Kopili, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$20.
 No. 7291J—Emilia Leal and husband (John) to F. W. Makiney; R. P. 3890, kuli, 5999, Keawaula, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$250.
 January 7. No. 7294—F. W. Makiney to J. S. Martin; R. P. 3890, kuli, 5999, Keawaula, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$300.
 No. 7295—Chas. J. Fishel and wife to Phillip Peck; Grant 4208, Oahu Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$2,500.
 No. 7296—James Beissel to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.; 1-7 interest in hui land of Huelo, Maui. Consideration \$20.
 No. 7297—Mamuel Jose and wife to Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.; 2-70 interest in hui land of Huelo, Maui. Consideration \$50.
 No. 7298—T. Awana and wife to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.; right in way over R. P. 3430, Keawaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$20.
 No. 7299—W. C. Aebi, et., and wife to Frank Dalton; lot 103, Hoolanua, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

A JOINT RECEPTION.
 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Members To Meet Together Soon.

The Young Men's Christian Association evening classes in bookkeeping, Hawaiian language and shorthand will be held this evening.

Francis Murphy will address the meeting for men next Sunday afternoon.
 Another joint reception of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations is being talked about. It will probably be held on the lawn of Mr. Theodore Richards' residence during the February full moon.

Explorer Baldwin Buys a Vessel.
 NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Professor Evelyn B. Baldwin, who is to head the American Polar expedition, has purchased the Dundee steam whaler Esquimaux, of 465 tons, from A. B. Walker, formerly owner of the yacht Ailsa. Walker went on exploring expeditions in the Esquimaux to Spitzbergen in 1897 and to Nova Zembla in 1898. He also used her on a whaling cruise to Baffin's bay in 1899.

To Consider a Charter.
 The sub-committee of the Independent Home Rule party's committee of thirty met last evening for the purpose of considering drafts of a charter. It is the intention of the committee to rush work along as quickly as possible in order to have a charter in shape for presentation to the Legislature early in the session.

WOMAN WAS POISONED?

Police Baffled at Every Turn.

WITNESSES ARE RETICENT

Coroner's Jury Are Unable to Settle the Manner of Miamato's Death.

The police have been busy investigating the death of Miamato Tani, a Japanese woman who died at the Kobayashi hospital at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The circumstances surrounding the death of this woman were suspicious, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who was immediately notified, went to the hospital just before noon yesterday in company with the coroner's jury, consisting of William Savage, E. Kuley, W. E. Bivens, Ernest Kaul, Charles Knips and E. E. Mossman.

The body was laid out in a small room in the rear of the hospital. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth interviewed the husband of the deceased, and elicited information to the effect that some time ago the father of the husband decided to his son a new pond in the vicinity of Waikiki, and since that time trouble has existed between the father and son.

At a banquet that followed soon after the gift of the property the husband had some words with his father and forcibly ejected the old man from the house.

This preyed on the mind of the woman and was the cause of much trouble between husband and wife. On the morning of the 3d of January, when Miamato started for his work, the woman complained of severe pains in her stomach and shortly became violently ill. She was at once removed to the hospital, where it was discovered that she was suffering from the effects of some unknown poison and her death was only a question of time.

A small jar containing some drug was found in her possession and this was at once turned over to Dr. Shorey, the Government chemist, for analysis.

Three witnesses were examined before the jury last evening and but little testimony bearing on the case elicited. Miamato was the first witness called, and said that he had been married to the deceased for eight years, the first two years having been spent in Japan. He claimed that they had occasionally been separated but had never had any trouble and that he knew of no reason why his wife should attempt suicide.

From the father and a Japanese named Uchida, it was impossible to obtain any information that would throw light on the subject. Dr. Shorey was unable to finish his examination of the poison, so the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Drs. Pratt and Shorey will be examined, and it is hoped that a woman named Sinee may be found, as it is thought that she may be able to give valuable information.

The Bishop's Anti-Pin Order.
 The Bishop of Liverpool has issued a new code of rules for confirmation. He desires that girls should refrain from the use of long pins in the hair, as the presence of such pins frequently results in the bishop's fingers being lacerated during the "laying on of hands."

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—At Chambers.—In Probate.
 In re Estate of David Center, late of Spreckelsville, Maui, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Flora Jean Center, widow of deceased, of Waialuku, Maui, alleging that David Center died intestate at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 2d day of January, 1901, leaving property in this Territory necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to E. Faxon Bishop, of Honolulu, Oahu.

It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10 a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Waialuku, Maui, aforesaid, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court:
 JAMES N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
 A. N. KEPOIKAI, Attorney for Petitioner.

Waialuku, Maui, T. H., January 10, 1901.
 2246—January 15, 22, 29.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
 In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Johnson, of Elele, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Bernhadine Johnson, of Elele, Kauai, alleging that Frank Johnson, of Elele, Kauai, died intestate at Honolulu, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to H. D. Wishard.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petitions should not be granted.
 Dated at Lihue, Kauai, January 3, 1901.
 By the Court:
 H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
 2244—Jan. 5, 15 and 22.

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN formed on the 31st day of December, 1900, by and between the following persons, to wit:
 KWOCK HOON, HOW SHO, KWOCK SAU, LING HOP, KUM CHOW, LEE HOP, FAI YEE, CHEW YIN and SIU TIN, doing business under the firm name of CHEW WO CHONG COMPANY, at Paoa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. The nature of the business in the planting, buying and selling of taro, palm oil, etc., etc.
 CHEW WO CHONG CO.
 Honolulu, January 8, 1901. 2246-417.

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

The Assessors of the Territory of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Territory of Hawaii, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified, true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Board of Equalization for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Territory of Hawaii:

No. 1.—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.

No. 2.—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the Ii or Ahupuaa in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area. Also state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3.—Returns of Personal Property are to be of your books of January 1, 1901.

No. 4.—Under leasehold interests a schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5.—Growing crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable. Growing rice is to be assessed May 1.

No. 6.—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane," requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, Estimated Yield in Tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands Held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state is the land in Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprises for Profit, required by Section 68, Session Laws, 1895," statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7.—Consignments of Property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8.—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Territory of Hawaii between the ages of twenty and sixty years, unless exempt by law.

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor of Oahu.
 WILLIAM T. ROBINSON, Assessor of Maui.
 NATHAN C. WILLFONG, Assessor of Hawaii.

2246—January 15, 22, 29.

Childrens.
 For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years. Sizes, 22 x 30.

A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother. It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
 FORT STREET.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor of Kauai.

Approved by THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer. Honolulu, December 31, 1900. 2242

The Treasurer approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1901:

OAHU.
 Oahu.....Alexander D. Thompson
 Honolulu.....James L. Holt
 Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer
 Waialua.....Edward Hore
 Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn
 Koolapoko No. 1.....Henry C. Adams
 Koolapoko No. 2.....James Davis
 MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....
 Honolulu.....G. H. Dunn
 Waialuku.....James N. K. Keola
 Makawao.....W. O. Aiken
 Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.
 Hilo and North Hilo, Geo. H. Williams
 Hamakua.....William Horner
 South Kohala.....Wilmot Vredenburg
 North Kohala.....Eben P. Low
 North Kona.....J. Kaelemakale
 South Kona.....H. John Abu
 Kau.....William P. Fennell
 Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.
 Waimea and Niihau.....T. Brandt
 Koloa.....Henry Blake
 Lihue.....J. B. Hanaki
 Kawaihau.....J. W. Neal
 Hanalei.....W. E. H. Deverill

Approved:
 THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer.
 Honolulu, December 31, 1900.
 2242—January 2, 9, 16.

ANNUAL MEETING.

KIHEI PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the above mentioned company have appointed Thursday, January 31, 1901, at 10 a. m., for the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held in the rooms of the Chambers of Commerce.

J. P. COOKE, Secretary pro tem, Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.
 Honolulu, January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

NOTICE.

THE STOCKBOOKS OF THE KIHEI Plantation Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers on and from January 16, 1901, to January 31, 1901.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.
 January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

FOR SALE.

A \$250,000 SUGAR MILL FOR SALE for \$50,000. It is first-class and up-to-date, and almost new.
 For particulars, write to
 GEORGE OSBORNE,
 Kukaulau Mill, Paaulo, Hawaii.
 2242

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaulau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukaulau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about December 10, 1900.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, OR

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

2242

BABY'S.

AGE UNDER ONE YEAR.

Sizes, 20 to 25.

This is an exquisite little garment beautifully made of the finest quality of soft finish cambric with pearl buttons and nickel safety pins. It is made of single thickness material, strengthened by the bands of the Double Ve attachment, to which undirectly fastened. It is easily laundered.

For a little baby there is nothing daintier, simpler or better. TRY IT.

Childrens.

For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years. Sizes, 22 x 30.

A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother. It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
 FORT STREET.